

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY OCTOBER 15, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2324.

THE BALL IS NOW ROLLING

Football League Formed Last Night.

THE football men met last night at the headquarters of the Maile Illima Athletic Club for the purpose of organizing a league. Four clubs were represented, Honolulu Athletics, Maile Illima Athletics, Oahu College Alumni and H. Hackfeld & Co.

John Wise filled the chair. W. Williamson was elected secretary and George Lucas treasurer of the league. The Hackfeld representative stated that his team had not yet decided about entering the league. He said that they would know definitely after next Saturday's game with the Honolulu Athletics.

No representative of the Artillery was present, but it was stated that the Camp McKinley boys were practicing regularly and would probably enter a team.

It was decided to defer fixing a schedule until next Monday night, in order to give the Hackfeld and Artillery teams time to come to a decision.

November 8th was definitely settled upon as the latest date for the first league game.

Mr. Williamson stated that he had conferred with the Oahu College authorities and said that he thought that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the use of the college campus for league games. He suggested that a small charge be made for admission and that say twenty per cent of the gross receipts be turned over to Oahu College to defray the expenses of marking, roping and keeping the ground in order.

The meeting finally adjourned until Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the same place.

It is probable that a set of officials will be selected to do duty throughout the whole of the league series. To this end managers of the several teams are canvassing the town for gentlemen who are capable and willing to act in judicial capacities.

Two games are scheduled for next Saturday. The Honolulu Athletics and Hackfeld & Co. will play, and the Maile Illimas and the Artillery. A game has also been arranged between the Maile Illimas and Oahu College for a date as yet unset.

George R. Carter is frequently mentioned as a referee during the coming season. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the game, and is fearless in his decisions. He has filled the office with credit in important games of past seasons.

With a prospect of five league teams the outlook for the coming football season is bright. The Maile Illimas are being coached by Benson. Their team includes most of the players who won the championship for the green and gold last year. The line will be fairly heavy, and the team as a whole promises to put up a very fast game. Practice is held every afternoon in front of the Honolulu Iron Works, at Kakaako. The turnout yesterday numbered over twenty-two.

The Artillery team retains the services of only two or three of last year's players. The vacancies have been filled by recruits lately arrived from San Francisco. C. A. Elston is coaching the team. The team as a whole will be lighter than last year, but faster and more heady. The progress made in the preliminary work has so far been encouraging.

Oahu College is poorly off for material this season, and will, in consequence, not tackle any of the senior clubs. The Oahu College alumni team, however, is a certain contestant for league honors, and should, on last season's showing, be well up at the finish.

H. Hackfeld & Co. has the making of a very fair team. They demonstrated this a week ago last Saturday when, practically unprepared, they succeeded in holding down the Maile Illimas to a score of 15-0. Last night several of the eleven were practicing at Makiki, and showed marked improvement.

The Honolulu Athletic Club has a world of players to select from; in fact they have material for two good teams. It is difficult to estimate what the league line-up will be, and the task of selections will be a very difficult one. Eight or nine different men turn out to practice at Makiki every afternoon, and new players are constantly introducing themselves. The line will be the heaviest, however, of the league teams. Nothing definite as to the league team is yet known, but Cunha seems certain of a place at center, and Gleason will probably play quarter. Rollins is acting as coach.

A full eleven turned out to practice last night, with a few extras, who formed the nucleus of a scrub team, and bucked against the regular line. Forty-five minutes of useful work was indulged in. No signal code was used, and the commands were delivered verbally. Not much tackling was attempted, interference work receiving the greatest share of attention. Among those who took part in yesterday's practice were Messrs. Cunha, Joy, J. Lane, Gleason, Williams, Aylett, J. Wise, W. Vida, Rollins and Schermerhorn. There will be practice again at Makiki, this afternoon, starting at 4:30 o'clock.

The Makiki Association football team were doing some preliminary kicking at Makiki yesterday afternoon. This team is mainly made up of Scotch players who played with the Scottish Athletic Association team last season. They have already issued a challenge

to play any association football team in Honolulu.

A general meeting of the association football clubs is called to take place at the Scottish Thistle Club, at 7:30 p. m., on Saturday, October 19.

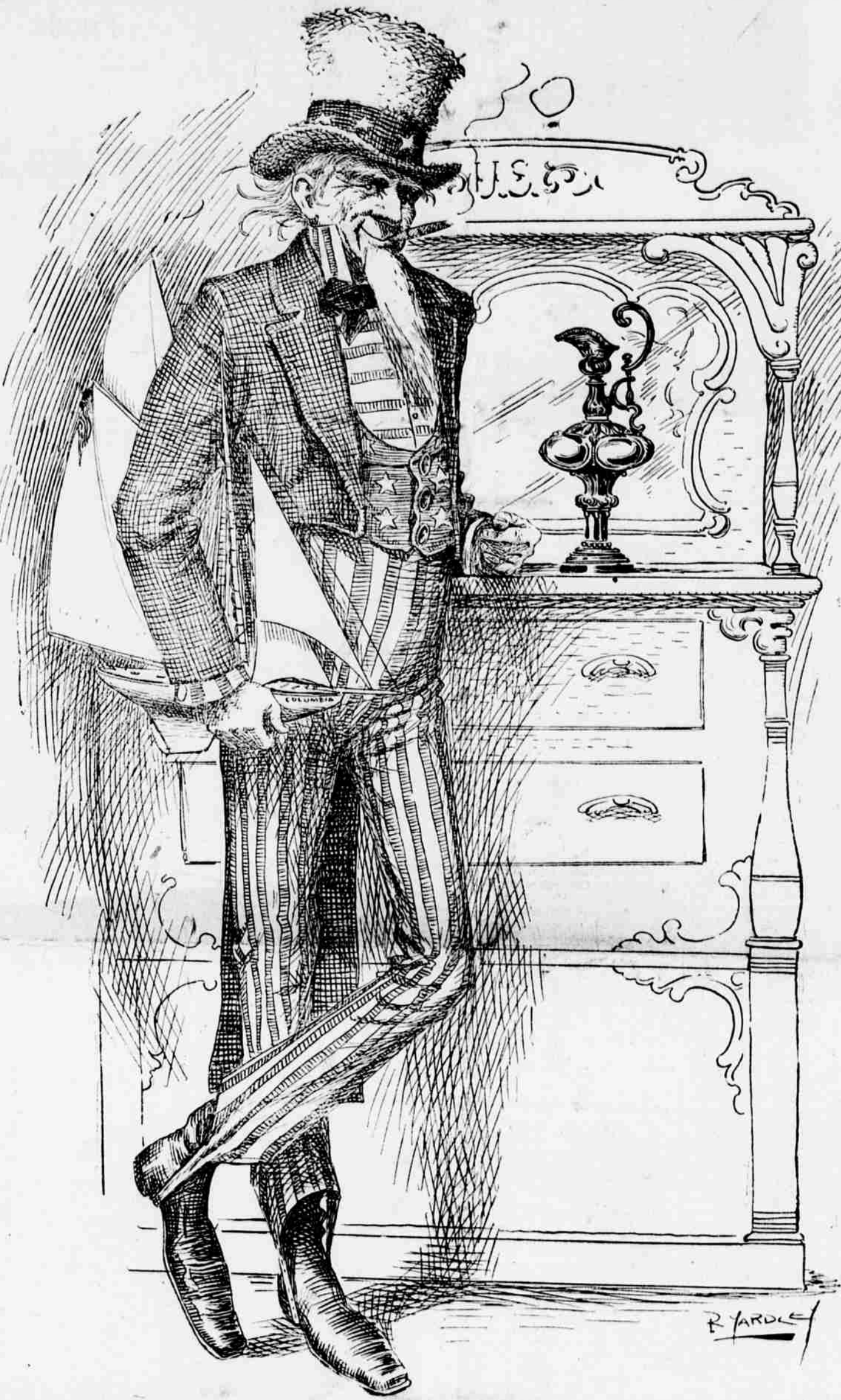
All members of the respective clubs are requested to be in attendance, as matters of importance are to be discussed.

ST. CHAD PHANHA,
Secretary Hawaiian Association
Football League.

Many Postal Boxes Surrendered

Postoffice mail boxes to the number of fifty were surrendered upon the beginning of the present quarter and although they have found quick takers, the number of persons who have asked that their mail be sent to their houses or places of business have increased. The statistics of the number of pieces of mail carried have not been made up as yet, but the officials who have the service in charge, are pleased with the growth of the calls. Cards have been placed in all the boxes about the city showing the times of the mail collections. There are to be four collections in the residence districts and six in the main part of the city.

UNCLE SAM---Ye See I've Got Kinder Used to Seein' This Piece of Bric-a-brac in the Dinin' Room an' I Hate to Let It Go.



PROMOTIONS IN NATIONAL GUARD

An order making changes and promotions in the various companies of the National Guard was posted at headquarters yesterday. It was signed by Colonel Jones and Adjutant Schaefer, and stated that the promotions were made upon the recommendations of company commanders. They were as follows:

Company A—Private F. Bechert, to be corporal, dating from September 26; Private H. Gebauer, to be corporal, dating from October 4.

Company G taking effect October 4: Corporal B. K. Kane, to be a sergeant; Private D. Kaukauliki, to be sergeant.

Company C, effective October 11: Private M. F. Oliva, to be a sergeant.

Upon the recommendation of the commander of Company E, and of the surgeon, the following enlisted men of the company are transferred to the hospital corps: Nekt. Kumukui, Kaihanu and Pololoe.

Superintendent Boyd says the rock crusher at Kalihi will stay where it is, despite the objections of the Board of Health.

PLAN PLAY GROUND FOR CHILDREN

There will be steps taken at once for the improvement of the proposed children's playground, which has been secured for the use of the boys and girls who will come under the influence of the men at the head of the movement. There are five acres in the plot of ground which it is intended shall be used for the purpose of the playground. According to the plans there will be grounds for baseball, football and handball, while tennis courts and tracks for races will leave just enough for field sports and grass plots for the little ones.

The tract which is to be used lies to the rear of the Kauluwaia lodgings, which were formerly known as Camp No. 2, back from Vineyard street, Ewa of the stream. There is the usual terrace which exists when the land was formerly in the shape of taro fields, and this will necessitate grading to make the lots possible for use as a playground. It is proposed that there shall be some elaborate landscape gardening done before the grounds are ready for use, as the impression of

beauty is to be carried as well as that of utility.

In this connection there is a story of a claim which is now before the Court of Fire Claims, in which the Boys' Brigade people are interested. It appears that before the quarantine of the district about Beretania and Smith streets, a building had been erected upon a corner of the Kaumakapili Church lot, in size 40 x 60 feet, at a cost of about \$1,400, which was in constant use prior to the breaking out of the plague. When the building was needed the Board of Health, through Armstrong Smith, asked Mr. Richards for the use of the structure, agreeing to replace the building with another one at the same or a different place. The building was used by the Board of Health until the fire, and then the Boys' Brigade folk were told to file their claim with the court.

The case has been presented and the point pressed upon the court that the building was under the care, and in fact was the property of the Board of Health, under the promise that it was to be paid for by that body. Should this money be secured for the playground, it could be pushed at once.

M. P. Lagan, of the Inter-Island Company, took a shot Saturday night at a burglar who was endeavoring to effect an entrance to his house in Kalihi through a window. The burglar was not hit.

REFOREST HAMAKUA

Forester Haughs Recommends Seeds.

Forester David Haughs made his report and recommendations to Wray Taylor yesterday, upon the results of his visit to the Hamakua forests. He believes that the burned district may be reforested by the sowing of seeds, as the fire has destroyed the many noxious weeds which would otherwise smother the young seedlings.

The report of Forester Haughs is as follows:

Honolulu, Oct. 14, 1901.
Wray Taylor, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry:
Sir:—I herewith submit my report of my second visit to the fire in the Hamakua forest. This visit was made in company with Superintendent Boyd and Mr. Campbell.

The first day, Sept. 18th, we met Mr. A. Horner and Mr. Carter, who explained and guided us through what is called the Fin fire and the Bee fire. Although arriving there late in the afternoon of that day, after having ridden from Kawaihae, we had time to thoroughly investigate the tremendous devastation that was being done by these fires and the great difficulties to be encountered in trying to check them. I say check, for we are confident that those fires must either burn themselves out or be drowned by a deluge of rain before they are entirely subdued.

On Sept. 18th, we started from Kula, where we stayed over night. Our kind host supplying us with fresh mounts, we started for the fire of July 2nd. Mr. Walker of Oolaka Plantation joined us at G. Osburn's coffee plantation. This coffee plantation was almost totally destroyed by this fire, and the scorched trees standing withered and dry were pitiful to look at. We then continued our journey toward the fire. After travelling the burned district for several miles, we arrived at the camp erected for the men who are fighting this fire. The method adopted in trying to check the fires is by digging trenches one foot deep and from two to four feet wide all around the burning section, and then continual watching in case of sparks flying over and igniting in the unburned section. In windy weather great difficulty is encountered and many a little patch is to be seen where sparks have carried over the trench and started on the other side. These in turn have to be dealt with in the same manner before they get time to spread.

Mr. Horner, Mr. Walker and Mr. Carter have men night and day doing this work. It is costing quite a lot of money, but it is money well spent. This work is being done and the money is being spent by Mr. Horner and those who are interested and who have been assisting him in confidence that the legislature will do the fair thing by them and reimburse them for the money they have been spending in trying to save the government forests. The fires have been mostly on government lands, and as there was no appropriation to draw from for such work, it is fortunate that those patriotic citizens came forward and lent a helping hand in the way they have done. After visiting this fire we returned again to Waimea, intending to go on to Kohala on Monday morning, Sept. 23rd. On Sunday evening Mr. A. Horner telephoned that a fire had started in a field of trash on the Paasalo Plantation, and that it had spread into a ravine and from there into a field of cane belonging to a Portuguese, burning about forty-five acres of cane, and that there was danger of it getting into the Louisian Brothers' coffee plantation. Mr. Boyd and I talked the matter over, and concluded that the best thing to do would be for me to return to Hamakua, and be present at the inquest that was supposed to take place next day. I along with Charles Williams, started for Hamakua early on Monday morning, and arrived in time to accompany the judge and jury in examining the fire. Next day an inquest was held at Honokaa, and a number of witnesses were examined, but no clue to the person who started the fire was found. I then, along with W. J. Rickard, visited the Honokaa homesteads.

A number of the homesteaders, who are convenient to the plantations, are planting cane on their lands; others are growing corn, coffee and vegetables. They are suffering a good deal for want of rain. Between Mr. J. Rickard's and Mr. Horner's homesteads, there is a narrow strip of land left as a reserve. Mr. Rickard and Mr. Horner, when fencing their own lots, also fenced this government reserve, and they are willing to plant this piece of land with forest trees at their own expense, providing the government will give them the seeds or plants. By doing this they will improve the government property, and at the same time, after the trees get up, they will act as a breakwind for their homesteads. I think work of this kind ought to be encouraged, and every assistance possible given to those who are willing to do such work.

I joined Mr. Boyd and Mr. Campbell when they arrived at Kohala, and we started for Waimea Valley. We arrived there on Saturday evening, and stayed until Monday morning. The green and healthy vegetation was quite a change from the dusty roads and the dried up plantations only a few miles distant. The vegetation here is something grand and a bath in the stream was a luxury that we could not ask for in Hamakua. In our tour through Hamakua we visited all the plantations en route. The managers of all these plantations are more or less interested in trees, and carefully guard the rows of trees along the roads.

(Continued on Page 4)

TAX COURT'S REASONING

Appeals Will Go to Supreme Court.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Appeals from the decisions of the Court of Tax Appeals must be filed within twenty days, and both Assessor Pratt and the appellants are already preparing to take a number of cases to the Supreme Court, to which body all appeals go, directly.

Some of the rulings made by the tax court are unique and altogether unusual in court procedure. In the case of E. S. Cunha whose assessment was increased, the court in its ruling informed him that he was getting too little rent for his saloon building, and that it was worth at least \$300 per month. They then proceeded to adjust the value upon this basis, by multiplying the annual rental by eight. In many cases the court used this method of adjustment—multiplication of the annual rental by eight, as the proper method to find its value. In many cases where lands were leased for long terms at very low rentals, the property has trebled and quadrupled in value, and this difference between the real value and the value assessed to the owner, is to be charged against the man that holds the lease.

In another case the court gave as a reason for accepting the return made by the owner, that the adjoining property which was worth more had been assessed much less. In another case the court deducted the ground to be taken for a new street which has been proposed, but which so far, has not been taken, and may not be used by the government for some years to come.

Altogether forty-five decisions were rendered, the remainder of the ninety cases having been compromised. Sometimes the court accepted the assessor's increase, and in other cases the return made by the property owner, while again in other cases, an entirely new valuation was fixed by the court.

The general outline of the policy of the tax court and a few recommendations is given in the following statement filed with the findings:

In determining values we have been guided largely by the values of adjacent property which has been assessed for taxation has been assessed by the assessor and the ultimate value agreed on by both owner and assessor.

In cases where there are separate interests in a property we have first determined the value of the property as a whole, and then apportioned the value among the several interests. We found in many cases that owners of land subject to valuable leases have omitted to mention such leases in their returns, the form of tax return issued by the tax office providing no place for the mention of such leases or any encumbrances, and that leaseholders have likewise omitted to return their leasehold interests.

In such first-mentioned cases we have allowed to returns to be amended by the mention of the leases granted. Any other course would have resulted in a wrong, in as much as a person whose return was merely imperfect in the omission of a fact to his advantage, would have had to pay taxes, that should have fallen on his leaseholder, who had failed to make any return at all.

This course would give to the government all it is entitled to, as the assessor has full power to tax at any time property that has not been returned for taxation.

We would suggest that the form of tax return issued by the tax office provide a place for setting out encumbrances which the law requires to be set forth.

W. L. WILCOX,
C. BOLTE,
E. C. WINSTON,
THE DECISIONS.

Below are published in substance the findings of the court in each individual case:

Carnot Estate—Returned, \$5,000; assessor's valuation, \$15,000. Appeal sustained.

Mrs. F. G. Hicketon—Returned, \$50; assessor's valuation, \$10,000. Tax assessor sustained.

M. S. Grinham & Co.—Returned, \$124,842; assessor's valuation, \$184,842. Original return sustained.

Mary H. Graeme—Returned, \$20,000; assessor's return, \$140,000. Appeal sustained.

Mary A. Gray—Returned, \$4,000; assessor's valuation, \$15,000. Assessable value fixed at \$12,000.

Emily C. Judd—Returned \$30,000; assessor's valuation, \$45,000. Assessor sustained.

Mary A. Lemmon—Returned, \$32,000; assessor's valuation, \$45,000. Fixed at \$37,500.

Becky A. Hunt and Julia Hunt—Returned, \$3,200; assessor's valuation, \$14,400. Fixed at \$7,200.

Elizabeth Robson—Returned, \$1,000; assessor's valuation, \$4,000. Assessor sustained.

Bishop Estate—Returned, \$30,800; assessor's valuation, \$110,000. Appeal sustained.

S. C. Allen—Returned, \$159,385; assessor's valuation, \$306,450. Assessor sustained.

Norma M. Davis—Returned, \$7,000; assessor's valuation, \$15,000. Fixed at \$11,000.

Commercial Saloon—Returned, \$15,000; assessor's valuation, \$25,000. Assessor sustained.

Isaac Testa—Returned, \$3,000; assessor's valuation, \$5,000. Fixed at \$4,500.

McIntyre Building Company—Returned, \$30,000; assessor's valuation, \$60,000. Fixed at \$50,000.

J. F. Bowler—Returned, \$21,940; assessor's valuation, \$45,000. Fixed at \$25,000.

Henry Smith—Returned, \$20,000; assessor's valuation, \$32,000. Assessor sustained.

James Seiner—Returned, \$50,000; assessor's valuation, \$95,000. Valuation fixed at \$82,675.

M. Moorehead—Returned, \$19,200; as-

essor's valuation, \$45,000. Fixed at \$31,777.
Deaton Estate—Returned, \$4,000; assessor's valuation, \$8,000. Return sustained.
Mrs. Emily Mehtrens—Returned, \$7,200; assessor's valuation, \$20,000. Appeal sustained.
C. K. C. Roeder—Returned, \$2,500; assessor's valuation, \$35,000. Appeal sustained.
Kaplan Estate—Returned, \$10,000; assessor's valuation, \$60,000. Fixed at \$12,500.
H. M. von Holt—Returned, \$5,000; assessor's valuation, \$20,000. Fixed at \$15,000.
Von Holt Estate—Returned, \$1,780; assessor's valuation, \$30,000. Appeal sustained.
J. M. Whitney—Returned, \$10,000; assessor's valuation, \$25,000. Fixed at \$15,000.
Hawaii Land Company—Returned, \$12,000; assessor's valuation, \$27,500. Fixed at \$18,000.
Ida B. Castle—Returned, \$50; assessor's valuation, \$8,850. Fixed at \$3,450.
Glenna Thomas—Returned, \$20,000; assessor's valuation, \$34,000. Assessor sustained.
C. S. Desky—Returned, \$45,000; assessor's valuation, \$150,000. Fixed at \$147,250.
John Ross—Returned, \$2,000; assessor's valuation, \$3,000. Assessor sustained.
A. Hooking—Returned, \$40,000; assessor's valuation, \$75,000. Assessor sustained.
H. Estate No. 40—Returned, \$71,025; assessor's valuation, \$125,058. Assessment sustained.
Antone Manuel—Returned, \$18,000; assessor's valuation, \$38,500. Appeal sustained.
J. A. Magoon—Returned, \$10,500; assessor's valuation, \$40,000. Assessor sustained.
John Pauloa—Returned, \$3,000; assessor's valuation, \$8,000. Appeal sustained.
B. Cartwright—Returned, \$18,000; assessor's valuation, \$40,000. Assessor sustained.
Coney Estate—Returned, \$51,500; assessor's valuation, \$97,000. Fixed at \$75,400.
Campbell Estate—Returned, \$245,000; assessor's valuation, \$662,000. Fixed at \$569,000.
E. S. Cunha—Returned, \$87,000; assessor's valuation, \$120,000. Fixed at \$115,000.
Phillips—Returned, \$3,750; assessor's valuation, \$5,500. Fixed at \$5,000.
F. L. Dorch—Returned, \$2,325; assessor's valuation, \$3,100. Assessor sustained.
James Robinson—Returned, \$176,000; assessor's valuation, \$436,000. Assessor sustained.
H. Estate—Returned, \$110,700; assessor's valuation, \$221,400. Fixed at \$136,518.

SUGAR TRUST WARS ON BEET GROWERS

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Journal of Commerce says: President H. O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company was at his office this week for the first time since his illness, and it has been learned that one of his first official acts was to authorize one of the most spectacular regulations in refined sugar prices that have ever been made. This was the reduction announced in Tuesday's dispatches. It applies only to such sections of the country in which beet sugar competes.

The cut in price to Missouri river points was to three and one-half cents per pound net for granulated. On Tuesday the net quotation was 5.00 cents net. In other words, Mr. Havemeyer has authorized a cut slightly in excess of one and one-half cents per pound.

To understand the importance of this cut to beet sugar manufacturers it should be mentioned that the practice of the beet people is to make contracts for their entire production at prices based on the selling price of the sugar combine on the date of delivery.

The beet people have heretofore been easily able to dispose of all their sugar at a discount of ten points from the American Sugar Refining Company's figures. This means, if the beet people live up to their contracts, that they will receive but three and two-fifths cents per pound for their product. It is understood, however, that the beet sugar people will refuse to recognize the cut made by the American Sugar Refining Company on the technical ground that it is a restraint of trade. The beet sugar refiners of Utah, Colorado, California and Nebraska are the refiners concerned. The American Sugar Refining Company usually supplies sugar for the Missouri river points from its New Orleans and Pacific Coast refineries. They now have, however, at least 20,000 barrels of granulated sugar held on consignment at Kansas City and nearby points, shipped from New York during the latter part of July and first half of August. It is expected that this will have an unsettling influence upon the local market, but it is not expected that it will be followed by any important cut in prices in the Eastern market.

No change was made in the sugar combine prices for Eastern markets yesterday (Wednesday), and the difference of 1.10 cents per pound still holds between the price of the raw and the manufactured article. The American Sugar Refining Co. people claim that the beet interests can produce granulated sugar at two and one-half cents per pound, and that there is therefore a good profit even at three cents per pound. This is denied by the beet people.

The Sugar War.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Journal of Commerce says:
As a result of the misunderstanding existing between the American Sugar Refining Company's interests and the beet sugar people, it is understood that the beet sugar interests whose profits have been affected by the decrease of 1 1/2 cents in the price of granulated sugar in their territory, will not recognize the cut price of 3 1/2 cents per pound as the basis for their own dealings with customers. The beet people will retaliate, however, by offering their sugar in competition in the Eastern markets.

The Cofer Case.
WASHINGTON, October 2.—The United States government has sent an apology to Japan for the brutal treatment accorded by immigration officers at Honolulu a couple of months ago to certain Japanese citizens, including a number of Japanese women. The women who were detained were examined by male inspectors at the quarantine on a suspicion that they were infected with bubonic plague.

Japan wants a loan of \$25,000,000 gold from the United States.

Chauncey Depew announces his forthcoming marriage to Miss Palmer.

Another suit on note where interest at the rate of ten per cent a month was charged, was heard by Judge Gear yesterday. It was the suit of Q. H. Berrey vs. Harrison on appeal from the District Court. The suit was on a note for \$125, which defendant claimed to have already paid. He testified that Berrey had lent him a hundred dollars a year ago, for



Bonds and the search for them, have furnished the features of the week's exchange business. There have been many calls for bonds and although the only sales recorded yesterday were of a thousand O. R. & L. Co. the price, \$104.75, showed that there is no danger of that branch of the business being lost, as the prices and sales of Monday when there were five thousand O. R. & L. Co. sold at \$105, and 1,000 Ewa at \$101.50 may be taken as more indicative of the market.

The stock market was not in the best of shape, owing to the fact that the orders for purchase are at the lowest prices and the would-be buyers have not come to the knowledge that there is not the large line of shares at the bottom figures, which would be needed to fill their demands. For instance there is one brokerage house which has on its books orders for several thousand worth of Ewa, but the figure is put at \$25. There were a few sales at that figure, but the lots were small and there will not be for some time any chance that the full amounts desired may be gathered in. The market is not weak, as even small purchases send the prices up with a rush, and preclude the chance of acquiring hundreds of shares at rock bottom prices.

Olaa was sold about \$2 and \$1.75, the market strengthening after the last figure was touched. This stock is now \$10 paid, and it is understood that \$2 more will be called during this year. What will be done as to other assessments in 1902 has not been made public, but it is thought that the calls will be few, owing to the large crop which will be taken off. Although the sales of Oahu recorded are at \$124, there have been transfers lower, even at \$122.50 but there is a stronger feeling in this stock. Waiiala has been transferred at \$60 but there is very little to be had even at those figures. It is thought that the development of the plantation may prevent any dividends from this crop, though there are many inquiries from stockholders as to the prospects.

There is a rumor among the brokers that this company will put out the remainder of the authorized bonds, \$500,000 in amount, making the entire issue \$1,000,000. This would enable the plantation to push its work and get into shape all of its lands at once.

The mercantile stocks and the banks are strong at unchanged prices.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The little which has been done in the Real Estate market of this week has been in the way of selling small lots in the suburbs. There are several deals for city property under way, one of which is said to cover a block of downtown business property, now covered with buildings which will be the site of a new block.

There has been during the week several small sales, as of house lots in both the Waikiki and Kalia districts. The prices which ruled are the usual ones and the advances which were expected to come after the first of the month do not seem to have materialized. There will be a sale made soon in the taking over up of the option which was given some time ago by the Hopper heirs for the property at the corner of Punchbowl and King streets. The price agreed upon at the time of the option was \$40,000, which is now considered a very good figure for the property.

The foundation is being put in for the Lowers & Cooke building and there is some work going on in the finishing up of the buildings which have occupied the public eye and much of the sidewalk too for months past. The fences have been taken down before the McIntyre and Hackfeld structures and the appearance of the street is greatly improved by the new buildings. The proposed new building at Hotel and Alakea has not yet been definitely decided upon and the foundation is not being rushed.

LATE SUGAR CIRCULAR.

San Francisco, Oct. 2, 1901.

Dear Sir: We last addressed you 27th ult. per "Nippon Maru." Sugar No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export to Honolulu, prices established 12th ult. still being in force.

Basis—Sept. 27th, cost and freight sold, 40 tons at 34c; 28th and 30th, no sales; Oct. 1st, spot sale, 1,000 tons, at 34c, since which no sales, establishing basis for 96 deg. Centrifugals in New York 37c, San Francisco, 37c, London Basis—Sept. 21st to 28th, 16, 30th, 37c, Oct. 1st and 2d, 7c. Dry Granulated, New York—No change from Aug. 18th until October 1st, when a reduction to 45c occurred equal to 1.50c, net cash, since which no further change has been reported.

London Cable—Sept. 27th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 9.9; Fair Refining 8.9; against 13. and 11.9 respectively same date last year. October Beets, 7.7c, against 10.0c corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—According to latest mail advices from New York under date of 27th ult. the market for raws is considered firm at the current quotations. Buyers are indifferent about anticipating future requirements, but appear willing to accept such moderate size offerings as have lately come on the market. Refined is in only fair demand, and shipments can now be made more promptly. Refiners give notice that all guarantees will expire on the first day of October. European markets easier.

Latest Statistical Position.—Willitt & Gray report Sept. 26th, U. S. four ports in all hands estimated Sept. 25th, 172,205 tons against 28,899 tons same time last year. Six principal ports of Cuba estimated Sept. 24th, 80,000 tons, against 3,905 tons corresponding date last year. Total Stock in all principal countries, by cable, Sept. 26th, at latest uneven dates, 788,295 tons, against 538,229 tons; increase over last year 369,576 tons.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

FITCH GETS ANOTHER BIG FEE.

Tom Fitch gets a \$2,500 fee for his share in having the Kalia Kapukini spent, which trust terminated. The estate amounts to a little less than \$10,000, of which Fitch gets twenty per cent gross, Davis gets \$50, Magoon \$20, Humphreys & Gear \$50.

A motion to strike Magoon's appeal from the files was also filed yesterday, on the ground that he is not Kapukini's guardian. He is referred to in the petition as the "late guardian." Kalia Kapukini herself files an affidavit denying that Magoon has any authority to act for her, or that he is her guardian.

A further complication of the case comes in a demand upon Magoon to turn over to Wm. S. Fleming, as trustee, all the property of the trust, particularly three notes of the value of \$200, \$270 and \$320 respectively. Unless the property is delivered by today at noon, Magoon is notified that suit in assumpsit will be entered, and that an order will be asked to show cause for contempt of court, not obeying Judge Little's order. An agreement is made a part of the proceeding, showing Fleming to be trustee, with power to collect rents and pay out all moneys ordered by the court. He is to pay to Fitch all money advanced by him to Kapukini, and to pay to him twenty per cent of the gross value of all the property, real and personal, that has been or may be released to Kalia Kapukini by virtue of the decision of Judge Little. Fleming, as trustee, is to receive one per cent of the total property as his commission.

CHINESE WITNESS IN TROUBLE.
Al Leong, a Chinese, subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury yesterday, and who failed to obey, was arrested upon a bench warrant during the afternoon, and taken before Judge Gear in chambers. The witness, through the interpreter, testified that he was too sick to come, but had no intention of disobeying the Court's mandates. Judge Gear reprimanded him severely upon his action, and cautioned him that if he ever again refused to obey a subpoena he would be heavily fined.

SUIT ON NOTE.
Another suit on note where interest at the rate of ten per cent a month was charged, was heard by Judge Gear yesterday. It was the suit of Q. H. Berrey vs. Harrison on appeal from the District Court. The suit was on a note for \$125, which defendant claimed to have already paid. He testified that Berrey had lent him a hundred dollars a year ago, for

which he gave a note for \$10 and agreed to pay interest at the rate of ten per cent a month. Some time afterwards Berrey told him that note had been lost, and he (Harrison) signed a new note for \$12 which included interest. Harrison testified that he had made one payment of \$30, another of \$5 and a third of \$6.88, and thought he had paid it all. The case was concluded yesterday afternoon and submitted to the court for a decision to be given later.

Telegraph Briefs.

Henry H. Courtright, one of the most widely known railroad men in the West, is seriously ill at the Lakeside hospital, Chicago.

Miss Abbie Greene Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich, was to have been married Wednesday to John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The eminent Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost has accepted a call to work in Manila. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, denies that parliament will meet in the autumn to provide more money for the South African war. The deficit will be \$12,000,000 pounds.

The Archbishop of York has called a day of national humiliation for the sins of the nation, suggesting imitation of the Boers.

Miss Helen Morton, daughter of former Vice President Morton, was married in London to Count Boson de Perigord. There was a distinguished assemblage present.

Four persons were instantly killed by a train on the Reading Railroad, going over an embankment near Hummelstown, Pa.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The latest advices from the Philippines indicate that vigorous measures will be taken to suppress the insurrection in the island of Samar.

The Boers attacked Col. Kekewich's camp at Modwell, killing 4 officers and wounding 23, and killing 51 men and wounding 110.

Crocker is trying to buy a 170-acre estate near Wantage.

The Marine Hospital will organize a yellow fever institute.

Reports of a pending Carlist rising in Spain are confirmed. The Duke of Solferino, the Carlist leader of Barcelona, has gone to the frontier.

An appeal has been made to Christian America to raise the \$12,000 needed for the ransom of Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary in the hands of brigands. Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, will be trustees.

The English parliament will not be summoned before the middle of January, unless there is a public demand for an early meeting.

WILL PAY FOR WHARF

Business Men Lay Assessment for Funds.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Whatever the method finally adopted there will be paid all that is due the firm of Castle & Cooke for its advances made in the building of the channel or quarantine wharf during the prevalence of the plague two years past. This was decided by the Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting yesterday, and as result of the discussion had at that time there will be given to all the merchants of the community, an opportunity to subscribe to the fund.

The committee appointed last month to devise means for the payment of the amount expended in the erection of the wharf, reported that it had thought best to make an assessment of the amounts which in the opinion of the committeemen should be paid for the share of the firm or individual for the work done. This assessment amounts to a total of \$8,500. In the apportionment of it the leading firms in the shipping trade are assessed \$500 and from this sum the tax runs down through \$350, \$250 to \$10 which is the sum placed against those members of the chamber who represent businesses other than merchandising.

When the list was read there was some talk about the feeling of the members of the Chamber, as to the payment of their assessments, several members asking if there had been any offers to pay or any opposition to the assessment. Mr. Swanzy said that the committee had done nothing but devise plans for the payment and had left the methods of collection to the chamber.

Mr. Atherton explained that Mr. Gilman had a list of those who used the wharf which might form a basis for any division of the benefits. He said the debt was simply one of honor on the part of the Chamber. It was not so much the firms making money out of their use of the wharf, but all who had business in the community at that time, for the people had the benefit of its presence. There was other discussion and comment, leading up to Mr. Swanzy's remark that there were other merchants in town who had received benefits from the wharf but who were not members of the chamber. Mr. Spencer suggested that there might be some of these who would desire to contribute to meeting the expense of the construction.

After further discussion a motion of Mr. Hoogs that the list be referred back to the committee for the collection of the amounts as they prorated carried unanimously.

The secretary produced a long letter from W. C. Weedon, dated Buffalo, N. Y., telling of the success of the lectures which he had been delivering there. The secretary also said that there had been remitted to Mr. Weedon, for the lectures of himself and Mr. Gilman, the sum of \$250.

The circular letter of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce on the suppression of anarchy and anarchists through national legislative action, was read by the secretary. There was some discussion, and the motion of the secretary was adopted, providing for a committee to which was referred the communication, and which will report a series of resolutions at the next meeting. The chairman appointed Messrs. Spencer, Auerbach and J. P. Cooke upon the committee.

Secretary Spencer reported the work of the McKinley memorial committee, leading to the success of the session on to Washington, and recounting the meeting which was held at Kawaiahae Church. The expenses of the meeting were placed at \$250, which it was said had been paid by the contributions of a few members. The material which had been bought for the decoration of the church, it was announced, would be sent to Molokai if the superintendent would see that the women made use of it there, thus preventing the waste of the stuffs.

H. M. Schmidt resigned from membership in the chamber owing to the fact that he is not in business.

A communication from the Paradise of the Pacific management, asking an order for extra copies of the Christmas edition of the paper, was read. The paper is to be issued December 19, and will contain eighty-four pages of matter and pictures descriptive of Hawaiian life and progress. The suggestion was made that a supply of the papers be sent to Charleston to the exposition. Mr. Atherton said that as the chamber had no funds for the purpose, it is suggested that the members do all in their power for the circulation of the paper. A resolution to this effect closed the business of the meeting.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of S. Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The St. Paul and Kansas City Corn Company, a grain exchange firm operating in Chicago, has failed for a large sum, owing to the recent soaring price of grain.

A Puzzling Case

That Has Attracted Wide-Spread Attention in Medical Circles.

From The Item, Lynn, Mass.
Thousands of dollars have been spent in doctors' bills by those afflicted with epilepsy and, very frequently, it has been in vain. It so often happens that the doctors do not strike at the root of the trouble. A cure which was easily effected, after physicians had failed to accomplish any permanent results, is that of Miss Annie R. Herbert, of No. 507 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass. After years of suffering from this terrible affliction she was made well by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She makes the following statement:

"I was a victim of epileptic fits and spasms of the nerves from the time I was two years old until I reached the age of seventeen, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me. Ten well known physicians of Lynn treated me at different times but none succeeded in helping my case. I have even been to the Lynn Hospital but the physicians there failed to cure me, so you can see it was a disease that puzzled a good many doctors.

"My illness at times caused racking headaches and an awful dizziness made my head swim. I had what the doctors called spasms of the nerves about four times a day. The blood would rush to my head and a feeling come over me so that I wouldn't know what was going on around me. The spasms left me very weak. During one year I had eight epileptic fits.

"At last when all the efforts of the doctors had proved in vain I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and hardly three weeks had passed before I found they gave me great relief. I continued using them faithfully and in six months I was entirely cured and have had no return of my illness since."

Signed, MISS ANNIE R. HERBERT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, 1901.

THOMAS F. PORTER,

(Seal) Notary Public.

The pills which cured Miss Herbert are a specific for all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.
Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.
The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Olaa Assessments.

THE 1

DIVE FOR A FORTUNE

Mother of Pearl Fishing in Tahiti.

Half a century ago, when Hawaii was supplying nearly all of California's food supplies, incidental to the great rush for gold in '49, Captain B. F. Chapman, master of the schooner *Oddfellow*, came to Honolulu from San Francisco, arriving here on February 16, 1850. He took back with him a cargo of Irish potatoes, which sold in San Francisco for twenty-five cents a pound. Captain Chapman made several voyages between the two ports, and is thus prominently identified with the early trade which was then established between the two countries. The impressions which Captain Chapman then gained of Honolulu were carried with him through half a century of strenuous life in the Pacific Ocean, spent mostly in the South Seas and on the island of Tahiti, which he left a few months since to make his permanent home here. He arrived on the steamship *Sierra* on Wednesday, and will settle down in the residence on College street, which he had built here last year.

When Captain Chapman decided to establish trade between San Francisco and Honolulu, the latter was a small settled city, and to it San Francisco had to look for its supplies of vegetables, as well as to send its boys and girls to attend school at Punahou. Captain Chapman was quick to see the advantage of building up a good trade and did so. He then became attracted by the South Seas, and cast his fortunes in the innumerable islands there, and finally engaged in business on the island of Tahiti, where for twenty-six years he was a member of the trading firm of Thompson & Chapman. The latter was the navigator of the firm until a few years ago, and continued to be master of vessels owned and controlled by the firm. Of the resources of Tahiti, Captain Chapman said yesterday:

"The vanilla industry is increasing rapidly, and hundreds of tons are being shipped to San Francisco, where a ready market is found. The majority of the natives are engaged in raising the vanilla beans, which is as easy as it is profitable. When a native gets a little money he generally puts it into a vanilla patch, and derives about \$1.50 a pound in French money for the product. I presume this industry will keep on increasing until it is one of the main sources of revenue to the islands. Not many Americans are yet engaged in the business, but a few Australians have come into the islands and are working it up.

"The steamer line which the Spreckels have established by the introduction of the steamship *Australia*, will open up the country, and probably introduce numbers of foreigners there, but I don't believe there is enough trade between the islands and the coast to warrant that the service can be kept up. There are thirty trading vessels plying between the various islands of the group. They carry on quite a bit of inter-island trade, and all seem to be busy most of the year.

"But the principal source of revenue to the entire group is in its output of mother-of-pearl, which sells for, perhaps, about \$1.00 a ton. This is the black-out pearl, accredited with being the finest quality to be obtained. This is obtained by native divers and foreigners. The former dive down into about twelve fathoms of water and disengage the mother-of-pearl. Their feats of diving are wonderful, and I do not know of a finer set of deep-sea divers than these men. They go down into the depths without any apparatus whatever, and often remain down for such a long time that a layman would believe that the fellows had been drowned. The foreigners are provided with diving armor, which makes it much easier for them, and their operations are, at times, more conclusive.

"The best of the pearl comes from the *Parma* group, of low atoll islands. These have passages into harbors for vessels. The French government restricts diving on certain islands for a year at a time, and requires operators to open up other shell fisheries. The rule is general that by publication this island or that island will be opened up for diving at such and such a time of the year. This is a fine rule, and prevents any one island from being entirely stripped and exhausted of its pearl.

"As a rule, about 300 tons can be taken away from an island, when the authorities close it to further work for that year. In this way the work is distributed. Another feature of the diving is that they are not allowed to take out a shell less than three inches in diameter. In order that its orders shall not be disobeyed, a French revenue cutter cruises around amongst the islands, and the shores are patrolled by French gendarmes, who co-operate with the native chiefs.

"The natives are treated very kindly by the French, and as a general thing, law and order prevail all over the group, and there is little or no dissatisfaction. They are allowed to vote for the local officers, and thus participate in the running of the island government to a certain extent. All the road making and repairing is done by the natives. The roads are beautiful, well kept and circle the island of Tahiti. When men are needed for the work the chief draws about forty men, who are then paid by the government about four francs a day, and receive in addition a government ration of food. The streams are spanned by fine bridges, either of iron or wood, and splendidly constructed.

"The natives cannot be imposed on by foreigners. If a foreigner goes to a native and wants to buy his piece of land, he has to wait until the intention is published in the official gazette for a month. Then if no one else claims any title to the property the native is at liberty to make the sale, and he is not robbed in the transaction, either, as the government sees to it that he receives a fair price for his holdings."

Captain Chapman was accompanied from Tahiti by his niece, Miss Foster, and his grandchildren. His daughter will arrive in the near future from Tahiti.

A WORD TO TRAVELERS.

The excitement incident to traveling and change of food and water often brings on diarrhoea, and for this reason no one should leave home without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

HOW THE LAST TWO RACES WERE WON

The second race for the America's cup was sailed with a fresh eighteen-knot breeze blowing from north-north-east. The *Columbia* by marvellous windward work won by 2 minutes and 52 seconds actual time, or 3 minutes and 35 seconds, corrected time.

It was the fastest race on record for a cup contest, and one which showed the superiority of the defender in no uncertain manner. Barr out-jockeyed Sycamore at the start, who got the Shamrock II away at gunfire. Barr then tacked back of the line and held off for a minute. He went over the line just before the handicap gun was fired. By these tactics he was enabled to command the rival skipper's every move.

For the first fifteen miles it was neck and neck, then the *Columbia* started to overhaul the challenger. The first ten miles were made in about fifty minutes. At the first mark the *Columbia* had gained, but imperceptibly. At the second mark she had gained only twenty-two seconds.

From the second mark it was a dead heat to windward to the finish. In the thrash to windward the *Columbia* out-pointed the Shamrock. Nearly home it was plainly the *Columbia*'s race, and although Shamrock made up a lot of leeway, the old boat won with seconds to spare.

The third and final race was sailed with a fluky wind from the north-northwest prevailing.

The yachts got away before the wind, and the Shamrock gained steadily all the way out, and rounded the mark forty-nine seconds before the defender, having actually gained one minute and four seconds. The wind then moderated and became fluky.

In the beat home the defender had luck with the wind, and 100 yards from home was almost on even terms with Lipton's "golden lady." The boats crossed the line rail to rail, the *Columbia*'s bowsprit lapping the Shamrock's mast.

The yachts crossed the line but two seconds apart. The two seconds, however, were to the credit of the Shamrock in actual time. According to the rules of the game she lost the race.

After the last race Sir Thomas Lipton said to a committee of the New York Yacht Club that he had been fairly and squarely beaten by a better boat. Asked if he would challenge again he made no definite promise.

The result was received with great disappointment in London. The Daily Express suggested that a race be arranged between the two boats with an exchange of crews. The general opinion among Britishers is that the Shamrock II was beaten on her merits, and not disgraced.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ENDORSE GOV. DOLE.

On May 5th last the following resolutions, signed by the chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee of Hawaii, and the Republican members of the Hawaiian Senate and House, were sent to President McKinley by the hand of Col. Samuel Parker:

Honorable William McKinley, President of the United States: Sir—We, the undersigned, comprising members of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii, and Republican members of the Legislature, have the honor to submit the following statement:

A resolution having been adopted by certain members of the Legislature of Hawaii making charges against Governor Dole and asking you to remove him from office, we feel that it is due to you, to the Governor, to the Republican party in Hawaii and to the political and material interests of this Territory that the following facts be laid before you, viz:

Said resolution is very general in character, and contains no specific charges; the object of it is to excuse the Home Rule party for its failure to enact substantial legislation, and to lay the blame on the Governor. The facts show that it is impossible for the Home Rule party to escape from the responsibility of such failure.

At the last election the Home Rule party elected over two-thirds of the House of Representatives, and within one of two-thirds of the Senate. Several weeks before the meeting of the Legislature the members elected by the Home Rule party assembled in Honolulu, invited the various departments of the government, where they were accorded every courtesy and facility, and agreed upon their legislative measures.

By virtue of the majority the Home Rule members of the Legislature naturally took, on the organization of the Legislature, all the offices and the control of the committees of both Houses; they limited debate, adopted a rule for the session, and thus obtained complete control of the Legislature, and had it in their power to carry out the program prepared by them. Instead of promptly proceeding with legislation, they delayed the introduction of bills which they regarded as most important. For example, their county bill, one of their main party measures, was not introduced until the session was half over, and was then found to be so full of errors, so illogical and incomplete in form and substance, that it was abandoned, and in the closing days of the session a substitute bill was introduced radically different from and only a little better than the first. This was numerously and warmly approved, and was finally passed through the House with many acknowledged deficiencies, which its supporters stated would be remedied in the Senate. No complete copy was made of the bill as it passed the House, but a patchwork copy of the original bill, with sections, lines and words erased or interlined with a pen, or stuck on with mullage, was sent to the Senate. No copies of the bill as it passed the House were sent to Senators; the single mutilated House bill, filled with erasures, amendments and additions, and covering some seventy pages of legal copy, was all there was to indicate the intention of the House of Representatives. The bill was read the first time by title; the majority refused to refer it to a committee; refused to have it printed; refused to allow it to be typewritten, or even to furnish Senators with information as to what the changes from the original bill were.

On the next day the bill was read through, Republican Senators taking down hurriedly the amendments as best they could. The consideration of amendments and all discussion was refused, the majority members pledging themselves that discussion would be allowed, and amendments considered on third reading.

On the third day, ignoring their pledge, the majority suspended the rules, read the bill by title, and thus finally passed it, without the Senate having any copy of the bill other than the single patchwork received from the House, and without allowing Republican Senators an opportunity to amend the same. Other measures deemed important by the Home Rule party were similarly dealt with.

Being the first session of the Legislature since annexation, constructive legislation in a broad spirit was essential for the welfare of every class and interest. Instead of adopting this line of procedure, the majority party refused to introduce an appropriation bill, although estimates therefor were duly submitted by the Governor at the opening of the session; and even failed to apportion the Senators, as required by the organic act, although a bill therefor was introduced by a Republican early in the session, and the Home Rule members were repeatedly urged to pass the same or some similar measure.

Although annexation has deprived the Territory of all custom duties, and of other revenues, thus materially affecting the finances of the Territory, and although the treasury is in a depleted condition, the only revenue producing measure passed was introduced by a Republican.

One of the causes of the failure of the members of the Home Rule party to attain their objects, and which prevented the Legislature from accomplishing more, was the insistence by the Home Rule members upon the use of the Hawaiian language in legislative proceedings, now instigated by the organic act provides that: "All legislative proceedings shall be conducted in the English language." They elected interpreters and required interpretation of all bills, resolutions, motions and debates.

A further cause of delay and waste of time was the apparent jealousies among the Home Rule members, and their lack of any recognized leadership. This was so apparent that the president of the Senate, himself a member of the Home Rule party, resigned in disgust, giving as his reasons the following statement which is of record:

"To the Senate: Having repeatedly called the attention of this body to the fact that the short time accorded to the Legislature is wasted in debate on trivial matters which are of no interest to the people of this Territory, while the passage of measures which were promised by all the political parties are delayed; that little or no work is being done by the several committees, as evidenced by failure to promptly report; that, as a whole, the Senate is practically an inefficient body, and that the short time remaining in which to perform the responsible duties with which we are entrusted will prove utterly fruitless if present methods are continued; in the name of all the people and of all the parties who have entrusted us with the high mission of State affairs, which involves life, justice and property, and, in general, the good order of society and property of this young Territory, upon which the people of the whole Union are looking with profound interest, I protest against such an order of things, and I appeal to the best elements of all parties and of all people to unite for the purpose of doing our plain duty to the people during the remaining half of the session. There is no time to waste."

"Being convinced that I can more fully perform my duty upon the floor of the Senate, I therefore beg to tender my resignation as president."

We admit that there has been a lack of harmony between the Legislature and the Governor but the reason for this condition is shown by the resolution of the members of the Home Rule party in the following words, to wit: That a majority of the legislators came to their duties prejudiced against the Governor on his record for the previous seven years; and as a result of his prejudice the Legislature has not dealt with the Governor in a broad and liberal spirit. But, after all, there has been no such want of harmony as to interfere with legislation or to account for the failure of the Home Rule party to pass important measures.

In refusing to extend the session of the Legislature, the Governor acted with the concurrence of the Republican members of the same. This memorial is signed by all the Republican members of the Legislature, and by members of the executive committee of the Republican party, among them are members of the party who, during the campaign and since, have differed from Governor Dole upon matters affecting the party policy, but who now appreciate that the Governor is in harmony with the party organization, as demonstrated by his public appointments.

From the foregoing facts it clearly appears, that the members of the Home Rule party, after ample preparation and with an overwhelming majority in the Legislature, and with full power and opportunity to carry out their measures, have only themselves to blame for not doing so. The fact is that the majority of the measures passed were introduced by Republican members.

The resolution of the members of the Home Rule party fails to show any specific cause of complaint against the Governor, and, in our judgment, any members of the Republican party, the Home Rule party fails to show any action looking to his removal.

Dated Honolulu, Hawaii, May 6, 1901. (Signed): H. P. BALDWIN, Chairman Republican Territorial Committee.
J. P. COOKE, A. G. M. ROBERTSON,
B. H. WRIGHT, W. H. HOOKS,
T. MCNANTS STEWART, JONAH KUMALAE,
CECIL BROWN, ARCHIE F. GILFILLAN,
H. P. BALDWIN, R. W. AYLETT,
G. R. CARTER, J. W. K. KEIKI,
J. D. PARIS, C. H. DICKEY,
C. L. CRABBE, Representatives,
W. C. ACHI, Senators.

FIGHT FOR MARSHAL

Three Candidates In the Field for Honors.

IT IS a three-cornered fight for the United States marshalship, and the way this contest is going on, though there has not been engaged a single brass band by the hunters of the place, shows the interest taken in the politics of the islands. There are three distinct elements in the struggle.

The latest candidate for the field is the man who will have the backing of the Grand Army, and his fight is being made right merrily. It was at a caucus held early in the week that the G. A. R. decided to put a candidate in the race. The veterans had decided that they were entitled to something good, and they wanted the first place open. At first there was only one candidate for the endorsement of the local post. This was the commander, W. L. Eaton. It was not the first time he had sought to get into the public employment. He took the civil service examination for place under the customs department, and his name is now on the list of eligibles.

But there seems to be a more popular man with the comrades, and when the question was put to a vote it was found that with practical unanimity the members of the order had decided to put in the field for the place, Fred Turrell. Comrade Turrell is a native of the islands, son of former United States Consul Turrell, and is well known in the city. He has many friends, but his candidacy is supposed by his friends to have all the more strength in that Tom Fitch, who is alleged to be back of him with might and main, is a personal friend of President Roosevelt. Upon this fact rests much of the hope of the Grand Army men that their candidate will be the successful one.

The application of Mr. Turrell has gone forward, and there are good endorsements with it, which will be reinforced on the Mainland by friends who are close up in the councils of the nation and of the party.

The fight of the incumbent, E. R. Hendry, was made at once, and was thorough. The federal court officials and the Republican organization joined in the endorsements, and there were many others who added the weight of their names. Still another candidate is said to be in the field with heavy weight behind him, and this is Charles B. Wilson. It is said that the trip of Colonel Samuel Parker to the East will have much to do with the candidacy of ex-Marshall Wilson, and those who believe that the President will take this opportunity to show his disposition towards the Hawaiians, are very hopeful that the race will be to Wilson.

Among the men who have watched the affairs of the Territory, however, there is a well-founded opinion that there will be no federal officials chosen from among the local candidates. They believe that there will be sent here a new man, one chosen because of the backing he has from among the men who have in the past taken much interest in the affairs of the Territory.

Has King Edward Cancer?

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Concerning the report that the illness of King Edward is caused by cancer of the throat, the London correspondent of the World cables:

The report from Copenhagen followed close upon the visit to King Edward at the Danish royal palace at Fredensberg of Sir Felix Semon, the noted throat specialist who was summoned from London and who was recently added to the staff of Royal physicians, with the title of Physician Extraordinary. It was noticed that the mysterious throat trouble had affected the King's voice, making it husky, and it was said he had been forbidden to make any more public speeches. He also cut his consumption of cigars down to three a day.

Has King Edward Cancer?

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Concerning the report that the illness of King Edward is caused by cancer of the throat, the London correspondent of the World cables:

SO-BOS-SO (KILFLY)

A Liquid Mixture Designed to Protect COWS AND HORSES

From Torture by Flies



A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. Trade words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp. "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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(ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS)

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Per Month, Foreign \$ 50

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—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager

TUESDAY : : : OCTOBER 15.

Shamrock lived up to her 11.

"There's many a slip twixt the Cup and the Lipson."

It is not so much a question of who shall lead in the Democratic campaign of 1904 as who shall follow.

Governor Dole would not be removed without a hearing and a hearing would promptly dispose of his accusers.

From the way estates are being eaten up by fees in this Territory it would appear that the new outfit of political judges and carpet-bag attorneys are not in Hawaii for their health.

President Roosevelt's declaration that the weight of public displeasure should fall even more heavily on the scoundrel who succeeds than on the scoundrel who fails should be the Hawaiian war cry in the fight for a pure judiciary.

The Washington Star, whose editor has been in Hawaii, has the knack of telling plain truths about the Dole administration which is especially useful at this time. The propaganda of falsehood is busy but such papers as the Star have the ability, information and power to checkmate it at every turn.

Americans would not have deeply regretted the success of Sir Thomas Lipton in his latest cup venture. For over half a century we have kept the international yachting trophy and victory, in its defense, is getting monotonous. Besides races on the other side would present a pleasing variety.

The acting Vice-President is Senator Frye of Maine. He does not, however, stand in the line of promotion in the event of a Presidential vacancy, the Secretary of State being the first eligible pro-tem incumbent until Congress can meet and elect. Senator Frye will, however, preside by right of his position, over the deliberations of the upper House.

The markets show no loss of tone owing to the sudden change of administration. Evidently the nation accepts President Roosevelt as a man who has the same public views as McKinley and regards his promise to carry out the late President's policies as sincere. Confidence stands where it did before the assassination. It was different in 1865 and 1881, but that is owing to the difference in men.

Seth Low is one of the cleanest and ablest men in New York politics and he, if any one, can defeat the Tammany ticket. A native of Brooklyn, and a member of an influential family there, he came into prominence with Theodore Roosevelt, Alfred C. Chapin and other young reformers of the time. If we remember aught he served one or two terms as Mayor of Brooklyn. For several years past he has been president of Columbia College.

Delegate Wilcox's Home Rule party calls itself at Washington the Home Rule "Republican" party. It needs to be remembered there, however, that Wilcox, when he induced his following to insert the name "Republican," said plainly that the party would have nothing to do with Republicans here but would use the term at Washington to get Wilcox support for his bills from a Republican House. Just now the full title is being used to put the Aguinaldo in the running for Governor. Its success in any effort at the national capital will be in proportion to the number of officials there who buy gold bricks.

A LIE WELL STUCK TO.

This is the sort of misrepresentation that is appearing in the Eastern press. The Philadelphia Record says in the course of a long editorial:

The Judge would have been derelict in his duty if he had failed to denounce the den of Iwilei to the grand jury—a proceeding which evoked the wrath of the time-servers of the Hawaiian Bar Association. The worst feature of the case is that the slave pen of Iwilei is regarded as one of the unique attractions of Honolulu. It is visited by all elements of society, strangers and tourists are taken there by respectable residents, and gaze with morbid interest on the brazen display of enslaved vice. The polluting influence of the institution, therefore, is not confined to Hawaii and the Hawaiians, but is spread, through the increasing number of American visitors to the Territory, to all parts of our country. What is the vicious example of expiring Mormonism or of the institutions of domestic slavery in the Sulu archipelago by comparison with the nameless crime of Iwilei? That anywhere under the jurisdiction of the United States and under the protection of our flag, there should exist a form of human bondage so intolerable and degrading, almost passes belief. This foul disgrace should be erased if the whole Territorial government of Hawaii should have to be wiped out with it.

There is no such institution in Hawaii today. What once existed in the suburbs of this city stood for an attempt to keep vice out of the streets of Honolulu and segregate it at a distance, but the coincident action of the Governor and High Sheriff of Hawaii and of the United States Court (Judge Este) abolished the Iwilei stockade. The Philadelphia Record has been deceived by prevalent falsehoods.

TOPWHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

It is plain from their comments on the political situation in Hawaii that the New York Tribune, Springfield Republican and Literary Digest, together with other journals of their class, have been misled as to the facts. The purpose of this article is to set them right.

There are in Hawaii three political parties, the Independent Home Rule party composed of many of the adherents of the late Queen, and which elected Robert Wilcox, a half-white agitator, to Congress; the Republican party, comprising many natives and a majority of the whites; and the Democratic party which has a small and not active following. The Republican party has two factions; one which comprises the men who overturned the monarchy and made the long fight for annexation and of which Governor Dole is the natural leader; and one led by political manipulators, some of whom came here as carpet-baggers and such former Royalists as believe that, if they control the machinery of the Republican party, they can satisfy their grudges against the Dole annexationists and incidentally hold the offices.

When the first Republican primaries under Territorial organization were held, the carpet-baggers promised the Royalist natives a chance, in return for their votes at these primaries, to crush the influence and terminate the official career of Governor Dole. The Royalists hooked to the polls and voted for the carpet-bag ticket, which was mainly elected. A Territorial convention followed in which A. S. Humphreys, the chief carpet-bagger, by telling a falsehood about what he had heard during his confidential relations with his late partner, Lorin Andrews, a leader of the Dole party, secured the defeat of a set of primary regulations which stipulated that none but Republicans should vote at Republican primaries. At the nominating primaries which followed, the Home Rule Party adherents of Robert Wilcox hooked in and named the majority of the Republican delegates, putting the party organization into anti-Dole hands. In one precinct three times the number of votes were cast for these delegates that were received in the same precinct, a short time later, by the Republican nominee for Congress.

At once began the effort of the anti-Dole Republicans to create, in the mind of President McKinley, distrust of Governor Dole in the hope that it would secure his removal. A paper was started and two others are supposed to have been subsidized with that object in view. The plea was that the Territorial administration was "un-American." Every native monarchist who wanted to get even with Governor Dole and who hated Americanism; men who had declared their sympathy with Spain in the late war and whose leader, Robert Wilcox, had offered his sword to Aguinaldo; men who could not read or write the English language, joined in the hue and cry about the "un-Americanism" of the men who had risked their lives and property to bring Hawaii into the American Union. Naturally every effort was made to give the charge a semblance of the truth. Any local custom, as natural a growth as the peculiar and differing customs of Massachusetts, California and Louisiana, was denounced as "un-American." What was conceded in the way of local customs to every other part of the Union was denied to this part and made to reflect upon its patriotism. The main plea rested upon the "un-American" custom here which had been observed for forty years, of narrowing the social evil to the smallest possible habitat and keeping it, as far as possible, through the oversight of the Board of Health, from spreading disease among the natives. Formerly the evil was confined to a single street or part of a street, but at the request of Christian people it was removed to a stockade in the suburbs. Otherwise it would have spread temptation and disease all over Honolulu. Within a year the people of Honolulu took up the question of segregation from a purely moral standpoint, and a marked division of opinion came about. As soon as it appeared that the Edmunds law made it impossible for the Territory to exercise any control of vice, the stockade was closed, the Governor of the Territory directing that this course be taken and the Territorial Sheriff acting in the premises. Since then the social evil, which is ineradicable among native and Asiatic populations, has secured free commons here.

Yet the enemies of the Dole Government declare in Washington that the stockade is still open and is "protected" by Governor Dole.

The chief mover in this campaign against Governor Dole and the annexation party is Abram S. Humphreys, a judge of the Territorial Circuit Court, who aspires to be the political boss of Hawaii and is an adroit and unscrupulous political manipulator. Mr. Humphreys, the son of a professional Southern carpet-bagger, was driven out of Mississippi for libels, and was driven out of certain Arizona towns for crimes for which he escaped imprisonment only by a lucky chance. He was in shooting scrapes in Arizona and he has twice been in street affairs here for one of which he was arrested and fined \$100. The evidence of all these facts in the form of affidavits is now in Honolulu and in due time will be given to the public. What purports to have been Humphreys' "exoneration" by the Attorney General from serious charges brought by the Hawaiian Bar Association by a vote of thirty-seven to seven—the minority seven being his business partners or members of firms to which he had, as judge, granted extraordinary fees—was due to the facts (1) that he replied to the charges by telling deliberate untruths which the insular position of Hawaii did not permit the Bar Association to hear of until it was too late to reply, and (2) because the single representative of the Bar Association at the capital, a former law-partner of Judge Humphreys, made no brief of the evidence entrusted to him and let the case go practically by default.

Around such a leader has gathered nearly every man who fought to the last ditch the proposition to annex Hawaii to the United States; every man not too reputable to associate with Humphreys who looks back upon the monarchy with regretful eyes; every man who is hungry and thirsty for preferment. They stop at no slander and pause at no libel in their effort to crush the party that made it possible for them to live here under the American flag. This party is Republican for principle's sake. It believes in the party of Lincoln and Garfield and McKinley and is conducting the public business entrusted to its care with honesty, dignity and decorum. If it has temporarily opposed city and county government as is charged, it is because such governments would fall into the hands of enfranchised aborigines led by carpet-baggers; into the control of men like those who made the first Hawaiian Legislature a stench in the nostrils of the public, spending time which ought to have been used in providing revenue for the Territory in protecting female dogs from taxation and in dickerings for spoils. The Dole government stands like a wall of granite between the rogue and the ignorant, and power he wishes to misuse—and for this it is denounced as "un-American." President Roosevelt has passed his whole public life in the political company of men like these and he can have no sympathy with men like their opponents, once he comes to know them. What is needed to show him the truth is the investigating commission which it is said he will appoint. We have already received two in turn, the Morgan Commission and the Cullom Commission and both have reported in favor of the administration of Sanford B. Dole. The friends of the annexation leader will welcome yet another if it comes, knowing that the whole course of Mr. Dole and his fellow Republicans will stand every test that may be applied to it.

"THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF BLACK CATS."

The business men of Tampa, Florida, have established this order for the purpose of dealing with strikes. The city has about 28,000 inhabitants, and its chief and most profitable industry is the manufacture of cigars from Cuban tobacco. Nearly all of the cigar makers are Cubans, and their wages are unusually large. There were at one time two labor unions among them, but there is now only one which is called the "Resistencia," composed of about ninety per cent of Cubans and ten per cent of Spaniards and Americans. It seeks to control the manufacture of all hand-made Havana cigars, and to dictate to the manufacturers the terms on which cigars should be made and sold. The payrolls of the twenty factories have been from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per week. In consequence of troublesome strikes, some of the manufacturers began to erect factories in other parts of the State where labor unions did not exist. This movement threatened the prosperity of Tampa. The business men finally resolved to prevent this diversion of money to other places. Not only the manufacturers, but the American merchants, laborers, and employees of all kinds, making up ninety-five per cent of the American residents, then organized the "Independent Order of Black Cats."

It is assembled in its working the noted Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. Thirteen of the most violent of the Cuban agitators were seized at night and placed in the hold of a schooner. The "Resistencia" at once undertook to find them and sought the aid of the courts. But no lawyer would take the case for them. On August 5th last, these men were "marooned" by landing them on a desert island near British Honduras. They were told that if they were ever caught in Tampa they would be lynched at once. Many of the residents of Tampa were in favor of hanging rather than of "marooning." After remaining on the island several days the thirteen men escaped and are again

in Florida but they do not dare to approach Tampa. Even if any of the "Black Cats" were charged with the crime of abducting these men, no jury of the county would convict them. Nor could they be identified.

The peculiar feature of these arbitrary proceedings is that the entire business community determined to put down the strike, in the interest of the place. They resolved that their remarkable prosperity should not be scattered away without a desperate effort to preserve it. It was said that the Cuban agitators acted in a most despicable way, and that the workmen were in fact opposed to the strikes. It is clear, however, that the large Cuban population was not a match for the small American community or it would have risen up in defense of its leaders. This case illustrates the different phases of the evolution of labor. Here was a conflict mainly on racial lines. No body of American workmen would have permitted its leaders to be "marooned." On similar racial lines the American element arose in New Orleans, a few years ago, and broke up the rule of the Italian societies in political matters. There is not reason or logic in such way but the Anglo-Saxon usually acts on the rough wisdom of the hour.

EXAMPLES FOR YOUNG MEN.

The young man in politics can do no better, if he wants to win solid success in public affairs, than to study the lives and policies of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Both began with high ideals and clung to them in storm and sunshine. Neither ever soiled his hands in dirty politics. Each one rested his hope of preferment on some form of eminent public service unselfishly performed and courageously executed. The two became leaders of the Republican party and Presidents of the United States.

It is impossible to think of McKinley or Roosevelt as tricky politicians or as machine men intent upon spoils, as primary "workers" or as leaders of the

"push." They were always above that sort of thing. Roosevelt has been peculiarly conspicuous and serviceable to good government for over twenty years and has never, for a day, been associated with machine methods. His independence was ever his strong point. He never hesitated to attack a wrong within his party and he never conspired with one whatever the temporary gain might have been to him. Yet his career, barring an occasional "defeat with honor" has been steadily upward until it touched the highest levels of public life. As Member of Assembly in New York where he was eminent as a reformer of his party methods; as the nominee for Mayor of the New York Republicans, whom he led into a clean as well as vigorous campaign; as chairman of the Civil Service Commission whereby he helped shear the spoils system of its more abhorrent features; as Police Commissioner of New York where he secured practical results for the Parkhurst crusade against crime and vice; as Assistant Secretary of the Navy where he did tremendous work in getting the fighting ships ready for war with Spain; as the organizer and, with Col. Wood, the leader of the Rough Riders, he showed how to make volunteers the equal in discipline and dash of regulars; as Governor of New York where he created a business man's administration; as McKinley's running mate, giving strength to the ticket; and as President of the United States starting out as the executor of McKinley's policy—in all these positions Theodore Roosevelt has shown what staunch independence of character can do for a man in American public life. It is an inspiring example to young men who are taking up the fight for good government wherever in the Union bad government is threatened—taking it up as Roosevelt always did without thought of self but with a clear intent to uphold and purify the public service. Discouragements are many and obstacles not a few in such a fight and the man who goes into it seeking fame will merely get notoriety and fail; but he who bends every energy for the cause cannot fail, if he is deserving in other respects, of public reward.

ABANDONING THE CARPET-BAGGER.

President Roosevelt, in the matter of reconstituting the Republican party in the South, is doing what Grant should have done—making the party acceptable to the best elements in that as in other sections of the common country. The original policy was to sustain a horde of northern carpet-baggers in the South, who should lead the negroes and exploit the country, the whole outfit being protected at the polls by Federal bayonets. The result was to so alienate white men, the natural rulers of any and every Anglo-Saxon commonwealth, that they ranged themselves solidly against the Republican party and succeeded in defeating it twice in a Presidential contest. Of course in time the bayonets had to be removed, and then both the carpet-baggers and the darkeys disappeared from State and Congressional politics. Since then as President Roosevelt has discovered, the Republican party of the South has been merely a collection of job-chasers, white and black, intent upon the Federal patronage. They cannot win elections; they cannot build up an effective party organization; they are simply appetites and grabs. So long as they are supported by a Republican President the South will go Democratic.

It is now declared that President Roosevelt will turn his back on the spoilsmen who use the Republican name to general party disadvantage and give the progressive men of the South a chance to get into touch with the administration. Clark Howell, Senators Morgan and McLaughlin and others of that class will have the way opened. If they can be convinced that Republicanism no longer means the rule of the negro and the carpet-bagger, they will, perhaps, see their way clear to work for the economic protection and the new foreign markets for cotton which the South demands through the political agencies which have protection and expansion as their objects. That would be a consummation well worth the while.

But let President Roosevelt not forget that there is another place in the Union where the carpet-bagger, using an aboriginal citizenship which hates the men who paved the way for annexation, is doing his best to ruin the good name of the Republican party. That place is Hawaii. Let him beware lest conditions here finally call for interference like that now demanded by the South. The danger is imminent, the more so because the most corrupt carpet-bagger of them all has lately, by means of falsehoods which, by some strange mischance were left unchallenged at Washington, been "exonerated" by a deceived administration.

Much of the political trouble in Hawaii is caused by the fact that Congress gave us an un-American voting franchise. This is the only part of the Union where the sole knowledge of a foreign tongue is among the qualifications of suffrage. By that token a vote, ignorant even of the speech of Americans and blind to the political or other literature of the country in which it is cast, becomes the arbiter, at the polls, of Territorial destinies. It is the vote especially relied upon by demagogues and carpet-baggers, to annoy and harass the Territorial Republican administration. If Congress ever expects to cement good government here and Americanize the native race, it must have but one language qualification for voters and that one which will imply their ability to understand the constitution and laws when they hear them spoken or see them in print. As things were left by Congress the ancient views and prejudices of the aborigine have simply secured the right to apply themselves to American politics. The result is before us in the record made by the first Hawaiian Legislature.

Rev. E. S. Muckley and family arrived by the steamer Sierra last Wednesday. Mr. Muckley succeeds Mr. Cory in the pastorate of the Christian Church, and preaches his first sermons tomorrow at the regular service hours.

Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

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HOPE FOR THE END OF THE WAR

MANY BRITISH OFFICERS FELL.
LONDON, October 4.—The latest South African casualty list shows that the fighting in the attack on Colonel Kekewich's camp at Moedwill, September 29th, put twenty-six British officers out of action. Four men were killed outright or died of wounds, and twenty-two were injured. Colonel Kekewich was wounded severely, but is doing well.

Honolulu, October 14, 1901.					
NAME OF STOCK	Capita	Va.	Bic	Aak	
MERCHANTILE					
G. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	---	430	
H. B. Sachs Dry Goods	
Fashion Bag Co., Ltd.	80,000	100	---	170	
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd	300,000	50	---	33	
SUGAR.					
Awa.....	5,000,000	20	15 1/2	225 1/2	
Baw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	---	---	
Baw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,700	100	---	---	
Canton Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	2 1/2	---	
Honolulu.....	750,000	100	12	---	
Honolulu.....	2,000,000	20	---	---	
Kahala.....	500,000	100	---	210	
Kahala.....	400,000	100	---	---	
Kilauea Plantation	2,800,000	50	24 1/2	---	
Kilauea.....	100,000	100	---	---	
Kona.....	750,000	100	---	---	
Kona.....	3,500,000	100	---	170	
Kona.....	---	8 1/2	
Natural Sugar Co. A	...	20	---	---	
Natural Sugar Co. B	...	20	---	---	
Oahu.....	1,000,000	20	15 1/2	125	
Oahu.....	800,000	20	---	1 1/2	
Oahu.....	817,500	20	---	---	
Oahu.....	2,000,000	20	1 1/2	---	
Oahu.....	370,000	100	---	14	
Panama Sug. Plan. Co.	8,500,000	50	---	---	
Panama.....	800,000	100	---	---	
Panama.....	700,000	100	---	---	
Panama.....	750,000	100	---	17 1/2	
Panama.....	2,000,000	100	---	94	
Panama.....	200,000	100	---	---	
Panama.....	4,500,000	100	15	---	
Panama.....	700,000	100	---	---	
Panama.....	200,000	100	---	---	
Panama.....	125,000	100	---	75	
STEWARTSHIP CO.					
Wilder S. C. Co.	800,000	100	---	100	
Inter-lanaid S. C. Co.	800,000	100	---	90	
MISCELLANEOUS					
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	---	---	
Bon. M. Tr. & Ld. Co	250,000	100	---	97 1/2	
Central Telephone Co.	80,000	100	---	---	

U. S. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	97½
BANKS.			
First National Bank.			110
First A. M. Savings			
& Trust Co.			100
BONDS.			
How. Govt. 5 per cent			97
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 per cent			100
Hon. S. & P. Co.			
How. Plantation 3 per cent			10
U. S. & L. Co.			101½
Oahu Plant, S. P. Co.			
Glau. Plant. S. P. Co.			
Waialua Ag. Co. S. P.			102½

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that by virtue of a power of sale con-
tained in a certain mortgage, dated

1. The mortgage in R. P. 1887, made by A. P. Waiahi, Unakihinai (w.) and Kalawalahukole, her husband, Pahia Kaloi, Hopii (k.), Pahia (w.) and Kaula (k.), all of Hana, Maui, to Henry Smith, Guardian of Alfred, Aug. Wenner, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 101 on pages 472 to 474, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Henry Smith, Guardian, to the Reciprocity Sugar Company, by indenture dated September 2nd, 1894, and recorded in said office in Liber 151 on page 150, which said mortgage was duly assigned by Geo. H. Robertson, Receiver of said Reciprocity Sugar Company to E. Faxon Bishop, Trustee, by indenture dated September 2nd, 1896, and recorded September 2nd, 1896, on pages 133 to 136, and which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said E. Faxon Bishop, Trustee, to the Hamoa Plantation Company, an Hawaiian corporation, by indenture dated September 2nd, 1896, and recorded in Liber 165 on page 136, and by the said Hamoa Plantation Company, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit, the non-payment of the principal when due.

2. Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, excepting therefrom certain premises released from said mortgage by indenture dated February 7th, 1901, and recorded in Liber 191, on page 473, shall be sold at public auction in front of the office of George Hons, Esq., in Waialuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 9th day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property now covered by said mortgage is thus described:

1. All the undivided one-half interest of Unakihinai in those premises described in R. P. 1923 to Puunui of twenty-seven acres situate at Hana, Maui.

2. All the right, title and interest of Hopii (k.), Pahia (w.), Pahia (k.) and Kaula (k.) in those premises described in R. P. 2941 to Kaloi and Kaula, in 50 87-100 acres situate at Mokaanale, Hana, Maui, said interests covering 24 acres thereof.

3. All the undivided one-half interest of Pahia Kaloi in those premises described in R. P. 5399 to Ikua, of 11 acres at Mokaanale, Hana, Maui.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

HAMOA PLANTATION CO.,
 By GEORGE HONS,
 Its Attorney.

For further particulars, apply to George Hons, attorney for the Hamoa Plantation Company.
 Dated Waialuku, Maui, October 10, 1901.

We say that "gray hair is starved hair"; and the only way to treat it is to supply the best kind of hair food. This is where Ayer's Hair Vigor differs so greatly from other hair preparations; it feeds the hair. Just keep that in mind all the time you are using it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO

**The Only
One in
Stock**

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR.
a very handsome article, with
gilded frame—just what is need-
ed by a ladies' tailor. Price ex-
tremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets
For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....
**Reclining
Chair**

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs
A full line at the lowest prices
in town.

**Portiere
Divans**

C. BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimming to match.
Uholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE

DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts. HOPP &
HOPP &
fleur-de-lis

J. HOPP & CO. — J. HOPP & CO

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.
-AGENTS FOR-

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wai'alua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimoa Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis.

No.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life In-

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of Lon-
don.

**CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
SAVED HIS BOY'S LIFE.**
"I believe I saved my (nine-year-old)

boy's life this winter with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says A. M. Hoppe, Rio Creek, Wis., U. S. A. "He was so choked up with croup that he could not speak. I gave it to him freely until he vomited, and in a short

time he was all right." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Five SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED!

Drink no substitute for

KOMEL

the pure juice of the grape fruit.

CARBONATED ONLY BY THE

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

(Limited)

Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii.

601 Fort St., Honolulu, T. H.
Tel. 71 Main. Island orders solicited.

TWO SPECIALS

...FOR...

ONE WEEK

Ending Oct. 15th.

One for Each Department

121

1—FANCY FLOWER POTS, all sizes. See display in our small window.

2—ENAMELED SAUCE PANS, all sizes. See display in our large window.

Gurney Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

In all sizes, have arrived at last, by the S. S. "California". Refrigerators from \$10.50 upwards, and Ice Boxes in proportion.

Made of hard wood and elegantly polished.

It will pay you to buy a Gurney, as they use less ice than any refrigerator made. We sell on easy terms.

Call and see our samples in the house furnishing department, second floor.

Take the elevator.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Dealers in.....
CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

53-55-57 King St., Honolulu.
Store open from 7:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m., Saturdays included.

The letter which was received by Mr. Stackable regarding the right of local passenger steamers to tow vessels, has been entered as Treasury decision No. 2277, as the matter had never before been taken up.

Marquis Ito has left Seattle for the East. He will spend several days in St. Paul.

Count de Perigord and Miss Helen, daughter of Levi P. Morton, have been married.

LANAI IN NEW HANDS

Will Be Made the Largest Cattle Range.

Sixty thousand sheep and ten thousand cattle are expected to find food upon the ranges of the island of Lanai. The absorption of the entire island by the Gay & Robinson interest is so nearly complete that already figures have been made by those who will have the control of the land and the immense grazing to be carried on reaches the totals given.

There are on the island of Lanai close to 100,000 acres of grazing land, well watered and capable of maintaining the herds. This estimate has been prepared by such cattle men as Paul Jarrett and others, and the syndicate which will control the estate expects that there will be, within a short time, a herd of these dimensions upon the great slopes of the little island. With the passing of this great area under the new control, the last of the possibly purchasable grazing land has been absorbed, and the cattle industry must soon reach a basis from which computation may be made as to the capacity of the territory to furnish its own food supply.

The lands on the island of Lanai are held in three ownerships. The transfer of the interests of the Hayselden-Neumann-Pain combination to Gay & Robinson, gives to that syndicate control of 70,000 acres, in fee and under government lease. In addition to these holdings which comprise the Walter M. Gibson estate purchases, there is a block of 30,000 acres owned by Claus Spreckels and William G. Irwin. While there is no information obtainable as to the ultimate disposition of these lands, it is said to be a fact that they will at the least, be operated in sympathy with the majority holding of the island.

There has been some question as to the stocking of this new area, for the capacity of the island is not at all taxed to support the present amount of animal life which is found upon the meadows. The sheep number some 16,000 and the cattle are inconsiderable. There will have to be large importations of live stock to give a good start to the new grazing proposition, without robbing the markets at the present time of the food supply. It is understood that there will be new strains introduced and that the breeding of high class animals will be carried on by the new owners of the island.

The fact that the grazing lands of the islands have been gradually taken under strong control and the raising of good supplies given a decided impetus, is due to the fact that the people in the business realize the necessity, with the growing population of the islands, that there should be a greater proportion of the beef raised here. This brought about the combination of the estates which comprise the present Kahikini ranch, which is now sending, under the management of Dr. Raymond, beef cattle to this city to be sold in opposition markets. The situation is still further complicated by the reports that there are many cattle thousands it is reported, dying in the Kohala district from lack of water.

The consummation of the sale of the combined interests in Lanai were accomplished during the past week after long negotiation. Mr. Charles Gay, after making two trips here on the business, went home Tuesday and upon his ultimate statement of affairs there was little to be done in the matter. Later it was learned that an agreement was reached. Mr. Henry Waterhouse would not discuss the matter in detail or mention figures involved. It became gossip yesterday however that the price at which the transfer will be recorded will be in the neighborhood of a quarter million dollars.

NEWS OF THE VOLCANO ISLE

HILO, Oct. 10.—Citizens of Hawaii met with Superintendent Boyd at the Fishmarket last night. The local board was severely criticised, and Mr. Boyd expressed the general policy of the Public Works Department relative to Hilo improvements.

It is reported that Postmaster William Horner, of Kukuhae, has tendered his resignation.

Rev. C. W. Hill has been called to preach at the Congregational Church in Honolulu for another year.

The third-quarterly meeting of the Hilo Teachers' Union was well attended and an interesting program given. The officers elected were: C. O. Smith, president; Mrs. L. C. Lyman, vice president; and Mrs. Kelsey, secretary and treasurer. The next meeting will be held December 15, for which Miss Pomeroy, Miss Thomas and Mr. Heers will prepare the program.

The Puna Sugar Company will soon begin the construction of sixteen miles of railroad.

It is reported that the Hilo Railroad will be graded to twenty-two miles before the first of the year.

Fire did considerable damage to a thirty-acre cane field at Puhonua, Monday.

Miss Mary Kobbie and Robert L. Scott were married October 4. Rev. J. A. Cruzan officiated.

Steve Ayard, a clerk at the Volcano Station, was poisoned a short time ago, and it was necessary to remove one of his eyes.

The regular quarterly meeting of the library trustees was held Saturday evening. The sum of \$75 was appropriated for newspapers for the reading table, and \$25 was allowed for new books.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Reid entertained with a dance Saturday evening, in honor of Mrs. G. F. Maydwell. In the

afternoon the tennis court at Riverside Park was dedicated.

A. Louison, of Hamakua, was in the city preparing for the shipment of from twenty-five to thirty tons of coffee to San Francisco. The coffee will be picked and cleaned here.

CHINESE MINORS CANNOT ENTER

Collector Stackable has received from the Collector of the Port at San Francisco a decision by Assistant Secretary Taylor of the Treasury Department reversing a former ruling, in which it was held that minor children of Chinese parents residing in the United States could be permitted to land without certificates.

The Chronicle says of the matter: The opinion upon which the Treasury Department's ruling admitting these minors was made was written by the acting Solicitor-General of the department. The matter was referred last week to the Attorney General, who holds now that the ruling cannot be maintained, as it would render nugatory, in great measure, the exclusion laws against Chinese laborers. Many Chinese persons, though possibly minor children of parents residing here, are in reality old enough to work, and are, as a matter of fact, laborers and self-supporting. They come here to labor and not to receive the protecting care of their parents.

The decision of the Supreme Court, upon which the acting Solicitor-General gave the opinion that the Treasury Department had no alternative but to admit minor Chinese persons, contemplated the substantial unity of the family under the exclusion laws, and held that the wife and minor children of a Chinese merchant resident in this country were entitled to join him here without taking out certificates.

The Chinese Bureau at this port got word that this ruling has been made known in China, and that hundreds of able-bodied young men were preparing to take advantage of this new method of evading the exclusion laws. The influx would have come in about thirty days. Even during the brief time that the ruling has been in effect many laborers have gained entrance into this country on the plea that they were joining their parents.

The absurdity of the ruling having become manifest to the department a sudden stoppage of the influx will be the result. The department has become aware that many of the applicants for entry were strong young men who needed no parental care. In many cases the older sons of Chinese merchants have come here, fully able to work, while the younger children have remained in China in the care of their mother. Very few cases have come up where both parents of minor children resided in this country. In most cases the father only was here.

Thus far few girls have sought admission under the Treasury ruling, and these were of tender age, coming under the rule as contemplated by the Supreme Court. But it is believed that numbers of young women, to be imported for immoral purposes, were being gathered in China for shipment to San Francisco. The cancellation of the ruling makes this impossible, and averts a situation that might easily have made the exclusion laws a farce. The department will now return to its former order, under the decision of the Supreme Court, admitting only those minor children who are of tender years, and really requiring parental care.

DISCUSSING THE CABLE PROPOSAL

NEW YORK, October 1.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Attorney General Knox will not have his report ready for submission to the cabinet meeting tomorrow on the proposition of John W. Mackay and associates for the construction of a cable across the Pacific. The attorney general is making such an exhaustive investigation of the subject that he will be unable to complete it in time for the consideration of the president and cabinet tomorrow. Knox, however, hopes to have his report for the cabinet meeting Tuesday of next week.

The Pacific cable proposition differs from all others in important particulars. It is strictly a domestic enterprise, and is not to touch a foreign shore in its entire length of 7,000 miles from San Francisco to Manila. It is not yet known whether under the most liberal exercise of his general executive authority the president has power to grant the privileges sought by the Mackay people, and if so whether or not power to grant the franchise asked for embraces authority on the part of the president to prescribe the conditions under which the cable is to be operated in order to be entitled to the protection of the government.

In view of these considerations, all of which have been brought to the attention of President Roosevelt and the cabinet, it is considered probable that the Mackay proposition will not meet with approval when finally passed upon by the president and his advisers. They are, however, all heartily in favor of the early construction of a cable across the Pacific. It is argued that congress, recognizing the great growth of the world's activities in the Pacific and the conspicuous part in them being played by this country at present, will at its coming session this winter, respond more readily to the demands of the changed situation as regards the long mooted question of a trans-Pacific cable. In fact, it may be that congress is authorizing the construction of a government cable, in order to secure the cheapest tolls practicable.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—At today's cabinet meeting the matter of granting the application of the Postal Telegraph Company for permission to land at San Francisco, Guam, Honolulu and the Philippines a cable to connect all of the United States' new possessions in the Pacific, was discussed, the attorney general stating that one week from today he would be prepared to place before the president his opinion on the question of the president's right to grant the application should he decide to do so, together with a statement showing what steps congress has taken in the matter and the precedents for executive action.

Sousa's band has had a great reception in London.

THE GAME WAS DRAWN

Maui Nines Play Sam Kaluna Freed Twelve Innings and Tie.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, Oct. 12.—Undoubtedly one of the best games of baseball ever played on Maui, and by far the most brilliant played this season, took place at Well's Park on the 6th, in which the Maui Athletic Association and the Morning Stars were the contestants. Long before the hour of commencement, 3 p. m., a large number of people were on the grounds, eagerly awaiting to see the outcome of the game which they expected to be a tight one.

The Morning Stars had won from the Maui Athletic Association the week before, and the Maui athletes had selected several new players, with the help of whom they intended to win the day. The Stars were feeling it to play the game of their lives. By the middle of the game the largest crowd ever seen in Well's Park was in evidence. The Morning Stars closed their first inning with a gooseegg, and it was the M. A. A.'s turn to show what they knew of baseball. They made two runs. The M. A. A. scored six runs in the first four innings, and the Stars but four, and it looked most difficult for the Morning Stars to overcome the advantage gained by their rivals. However, after a hard struggle, the Morning Stars caught up with the M. A. A. in the eighth inning, at which time the score stood six to six. From that time onward neither side made any runs.

Three extra innings were played, making twelve in all, and still neither side could score. This part of the game was especially interesting. Cheers from the spectators made things lively, and both sides felt confident of winning the game. Tom Krueger, of the Morning Stars, made the best hit of the season, a three-bagger, sending two men home.

Both sides played well, and scarcely an error was made. Jackson, for the Morning Stars, did expert work in the box, and held out for twelve innings without breaking down. Not much batting was done, and both sides held down their respective opponents very closely. Jackson has now won fame as a pitcher, and his friends declare that he is the best pitcher on Maui today. Surprise was felt among the audience that the best strikers, Cummings, Garcia, Pahia and Jackson, did not send the ball into the field at all. It was a thing of the kind, and did baseballers declare it, surprise, the record of previous years. At the beginning of the thirteenth inning, Captains Cummings and Garcia agreed to call game drawn, as some of the Spreckelsville boys who were playing for the Maui Athletics were obliged to go home. Some of the Hilo and Honolulu visitors present who know baseball, stated that either team would be able to compete with any Honolulu club. One even stated that Hilo would not be in it at all with Maui.

The game did not pass off without mishap. It was during the eighth inning that Black broke his arm by over-exerting himself in pitching. In the middle of the eighth inning he told Captain Cummings that he couldn't pitch any more. George then took the box without consulting Captain Garcia of the Stars. The Morning Stars objected to the change, and Black consented to pitch the inning out. Black pitched one ball, and fell on the ground with a broken arm.

The line-up of the game was as follows:

M. A. A.	Catcher.	STARS.
W. H. Cornwell	J. Pahia	
N. Black	Pitcher.	
G. Sykes	A. Jackson	
G. Henderson	T. Pickard	
F. Makinney	Second Base.	
G. Cummings (capt.)	J. Garcia (capt.)	
J. Prophey	Third Base.	
W. Hall	Shortstop.	
W. Welch	Right Field.	
	A. Palapala	
	Left Field.	
	H. Meyer	
	Center Field.	
	T. Krueger	
	M. Nichols	

SCORE BY INNINGS.

M. A. A.	STARS.
0 1 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6

A game between the Morning Stars and Kihel will be played at Well's Park October 20th, at 3 p. m.

Reports on Drought.

In the last letter received by Governor Dole from Superintendent Boyd, who has been investigating the forest fires, the latter writes that thousands of cattle are dying on the Waialeale plains from lack of water. He says: "The great number of fires which have taken place in the Hamakua district and the existing dryness, I respectfully present, demand more investigation and attention from the police authorities here than it has received and is yet receiving, and I respectfully present that this matter is well worthy the immediate consideration of the department of the attorney general."

"A large amount of government forest land has been destroyed by the forest fires and the lack of rain, with continued high winds, makes further fires and greater damage both possible and very probable."

Telegraph Briefs

The President made the following appointments on Oct. 5: First lieutenant of cavalry, William I. Kendrick; second lieutenant artillery, by transfer from cavalry, Cleveland C. Lansing, Justice, James H. McLeary Texas, associate justice Supreme Court of Porto Rico. In the Navy Leary M. Garrett, lieutenant commander; George W. Jung, lieutenant commander; George Brice, lieutenant junior grade.

Commenting on Russian acquisition of Manchuria Moscow journalists show that England demanded the keeping open of the southern ports, forcing the Russians into holding possession.

A dispatch from Christiania reports that ex-Premier Sibirsen is dead. The Kyrrebocker Sugar Refining Co. will erect a \$1,500,000 refinery at Edgemere, N. J.

CASES BEFORE JUDGE EDINGS

On Murder Charge.

(Special Correspondence.)

KOHALA, Hawaii, Oct. 10.—Court was opened by the sheriff of Hawaii, L. A. Andrews, Hon. W. S. Edings presiding, and Carl S. Smith, Esq., representing the government by special appointment from the attorney general. The grand jury was called and charged immediately after which it set to work on the numerous cases brought before it, among which was the Kau murder case, as the most important case. It concluded its labors Saturday afternoon, and was discharged after reporting its indictments in court on Monday morning.

The first case tried was that of Territory of Hawaii against Sam Kaluna, indicted for murder in the first degree, for killing a Japanese by name of Yoshida Sakichi, at Nalehu, Kau, on the night of July 1st, this year. The case occupied three days and one evening of hard work. The defendant having no attorney to represent him, the court appointed Mr. Peters, of the firm of Andrews, Peters & Asanide, of Honolulu, and Mr. Ridgway, of Ridgway & Ridgway, Hilo, to defend him. Mr. Smith actively presented and prosecuted the case for the government, while Mr. Peters actively defended the accused murderer, and even with the great disadvantage of absolutely no preparation, nor had the sheriff summoned one single person as a witness for the defendant from the district in which the crime was committed, a good defense was made in the cross-examination of the prosecution's main witnesses, breaking down their testimony, and the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty." Mr. Peters' faithful and honest interest in the case in the three days' hard work put upon him by the court, called forth a much merited thanks and congratulations from the court, which Judge Edings tendered him from the bench. The prisoner showed his very first signs of weakness in the case when he heard the verdict and his discharge, in his pleasant aloha to the jury, with tears of joy streaming from his eyes. There is a general feeling among the people from Kau that the sheriff's department could have secured evidence of the strongest character against the persons who committed the murder, but their efforts seem to rest on the one man, Sam Kaluna, without following up other clues.

Other criminal cases are following in their turn, mostly small matters, others of importance to be heard yet, which is of some importance.

The Kohala district is extremely dry and dusty and the large number of people gathered from other parts of the island naturally express much sympathy for a dry country, especially those from the district of Hilo. However, the sincere sympathy of the people to their visitors more than compensates for the lack of rain.

W.

FIRES BREAK OUT ANEW AT KUKAIAU

Wray Taylor, commissioner of agriculture, received a letter yesterday's mail which again causes anxiety as to the forest fires on Hawaii, which it was believed were under control, according to the reports brought back by Superintendent Boyd. W. Rickard writes to Mr. Taylor that one or two small showers had fallen at Honolulu, but they did not do much good, because of the little water that fell. He then says that the fires have broken out afresh at Kukaiau and are burning rapidly, and that Waimea and Hamakua homesteads are threatened.

Superintendent Boyd, who returned with Marston Campbell on the Kinau Saturday, reports that 94 inch of rain fell at Honolulu Saturday night and 75 inch Monday night last.

The party from the Department of Public Works made a thorough examination of the roads and needs for improvement on Hawaii. For Puna district, Mr. Boyd will likely recommend that tenders be asked for a road from Kapoho to Kalamana. This would give the residents of that district a road to the railroad terminus. At Hamakua the roads are generally in bad condition, and improvements may also be recommended to help out the citizens there.

In Hilo the greatest amount of repairs and improvements are needed. At the wharves new piers were ordered driven, and other repairs will be made. The need of new bridges at Hilo seems fully realized by Superintendent Boyd, but he will take no definite action in the matter until he has made a more thorough examination. It is quite likely that Mr. Boyd will make another visit to Hawaii within a short time, when he will examine the Kona districts, and the Volcano road to Kau.

HAPPENINGS ON MAUI ISLE

MAUI, Oct. 12.—Fire burned twenty-five acres of cane at Spreckelsville Saturday.

The first meeting of the Lahaina Teachers' Association was held Friday. The next meeting is to be held October 18th.

Leslie Scott, head bookkeeper at Kihel plantation, fell from a horse and broke his wrist last Saturday.

Mrs. F. C. Allen, of Honolulu, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. A. A. Lowrie, of Spreckelsville.

Nat. Black is in the Spreckelsville plantation hospital, doing as well as possible with his broken arm.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie and Miss Clara Lowrie, of Spreckelsville, in company with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stolz, have been visiting Washington, D. C., lately.

The drought still continues over the greater part of Maui, though on Tuesday night last, Keanae and the Huelo region had a good rain.

Ann Adella Diss De Barr, a notorious criminal, is under arrest in London on a charge of swindling by clairvoyance and Spiritualism. Sensational disclosures, reflecting some of England's nobility, are looked for at the trial.

BY AUTHORITY.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Whereas, the PACIFIC CYCLE & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before November 16, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT,

Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, September 13, 1901.

2316—Sept. 17, 24, Oct. 8, 15, 22, 29, Nov. 5, 12.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY MORTGAGEE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AND BY virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in that certain mortgage dated the 25th day of July, A. D. 1900, from Henry Cleveland to Mrs. Katie Lennox, recorded in the registry of deeds, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, in book 214, on pages 53, 54 and 55.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Mrs. Katie Lennox, present owner and holder of said mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for conditions broken, to wit: the non-payment of interest when due as provided by said mortgage.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands and tenements and hereditaments hereinafter described, being all the land, tenements and hereditaments intended to be conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit: the public auction at the courthouse door, in the town of Wailuku, Maui, T. H., on Saturday, the 24 day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Terms cash; deeds at expense of the purchaser.

The premises to be sold are all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, with the building and appurtenances, situated at Waikoa, Kula, Maui, aforesaid, and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 1986, to Kaai, containing an area of one acre, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Henry Cleveland by deed of E. H. Knapal, and dated August 24, 1892, and recorded in book 136, on pages 482, 483 and 484.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES L. COKE, attorney for the undersigned at Wailuku, Maui.

MRS. KATIE LENNOX, Mortgagee.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, October 3, 1901.

2322—Oct. 8, 15, 22, 29.

Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at my saleroom, 65 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., under the fifteenth assessment, delinquent September 20th, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, Honolulu:

Cert.	Name.	Shares.
347	H. McKechnie	17
542	Mary E. Wynn	67
589	Lee Kee	2
619	See San Yoo	5
1025	Lewis S. Gear	25
1267	W. L. Howard, Trustee	10
1340	Miss H. C. Hitchcock	190
1428	Samuel de Forest	25
1429	Samuel de Forest	10
1448	H. McKechnie	8
1537	H. McKechnie	50
1597	J. J. Stewart	5
1898	C. P. Renton	1

JAS. E. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.

Honolulu, October 7, 1901.

Molokai Hui Land Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a special meeting of the Hui Land of Molokai will be held on

Saturday, Nov. 2, at 11 a. m.

AT ANAHOA CHURCH

To consider the leasing of the Hui Land of Molokai, levying of taxes, and other very important matters for the benefit of the hui.

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY

Twenty-Five Years Old is Harmony Lodge.

TWO HUNDRED brother Oddfellows and sister Rebekahs gathered at the Moana Hotel on Saturday evening to celebrate the silver anniversary of the organization of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., all the lodges of Honolulu participating in the ceremonies.

Excelsior Lodge, Polynesian Encampment, and the Pacific and Olive Branch Rebekahs were present in almost the full strength of their membership to do honor to the celebrating lodge. The celebration was to have taken place last month, but owing to the death of President McKinley it was postponed until October 12. The dining room of the Moana Hotel was used for the occasion, the only decorations being artistically draped from the balcony of the musician's gallery. There was no banquet as was first intended but this was more than compensated for in the enjoyment of three hours' dancing.

The floor was covered with a dancing canvas and upon this chairs for the guests were placed, facing the sea side of the room, where a table was placed behind which the speakers of the evening and officers of Harmony Lodge were seated. The pleasure of the evening was augmented by a fine breeze which swept through the dining-room open on all sides. The exercises did not begin until half past eight but the guests arrived early and the corridors thronged with the lodge members, their wives and sweethearts, who spent a half hour in pleasant conversation.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh of Excelsior Lodge, following which was a brief address of welcome by Noble Grand C. Charlock of Harmony Lodge. Judge Morris M. Estee, who has long been an Oddfellow, was introduced and made one of his characteristic addresses teeming with humorous and serious thoughts. He said in part:

JUDGE ESTEE'S ADDRESS.

Odd Fellowship is a social and benevolent organization. It is intended to care for the sick, the widows and the orphans and to bury the dead. It is composed largely of those who may need assistance in time of trouble and who, when in health, contribute to a fund which can be drawn upon for their aid when sick. It is not a popular or fashionable order. Its membership is composed largely of plain people, men who work for their bread. It stands in no one's way. The humblest and the greatest in this order are on an even plane with each other, and are entitled to the same benefits, have to pay the same dues and receive the same honors.

The lodge is a school for its members. The business of the lodge teaches the members the sober art of self-government; thus every lodge room is a little republic.

Pleasurable enjoyment is one of the objects of our society. Members of the order are encouraged in being happy and in making others happy. They gladly join in social gatherings like the present one. The social side of the order is never forgotten.

No Odd Fellow is away from home anywhere in the United States. We can't find a town which has not an Odd Fellowship hall in it. In most of the large cities like San Francisco there is a relief committee formed by all the lodges, with funds to meet the immediate wants of the distressed stranger in our midst. If he is sick the committee finds it out and relieves his needs, and then reports the facts to his own lodge, which, under our laws, respond at once.

We are taught that being sorry for a brother who is sick or in distress does not afford relief; that while sympathy is good as far as it goes, yet no one will get well on sympathy or grow strong on an empty stomach.

We are also to remember that a sick Odd Fellow is not an object of our charity, but rather a brother who is entitled to our aid. He has been and is a contributor to our funds; he has aided us in all the past, and when we care for him while he is sick, we but reciprocate what he has many times done for others when they were sick, so that it is but a reciprocal duty to watch over him in his sickness.

It is claimed with much truth that all organized charities are more effective than the scattering and uncertain work of the disorganized and well meaning people who act individually. We must not be too technical in administering our benefits. We should not in paying, look for reason not to do it, but rather for reasons to do it. Odd Fellowship is not a money-making or a money-saving institution. It sometimes happens that Odd Fellows lodge make money by saving it, instead of by collecting it. And yet we are pledged to care for our members and we must do it. We should not try to get rich before we are just.

As we become more willing to give to the members of our own lodge, we will become more charitable to other people. A man cannot teach others to do right who does not do right himself. It is true charity begins at home; our brethren and sisters in the order are always at home with us. They have the first claim upon us; to help them is not charity, but a duty.

The opportunity to do right is always present. "The poor ye always have with you." All men and women in the order should seek to cultivate the better impulses of the heart. I know we are quite, too willing to improve other people's hearts rather than our own. This is human nature.

The brotherhood of man is the fundamental idea of Odd Fellowship. It forms the basis of all good government. It exists at the family fireside, where the beauty of kinship adds to the purity of home life. It is found in the presence of organized free government where the multitudes meet to control public affairs. It is one of the noblest prerogatives of sovereignty, when it is clothed in the garments of justice and devoted to liberty and law. The brotherhood of man is as old as time. It commenced in the patriarchal ages, and it has come down to us unchanged and unchangeable. Dis-



THE FLAG OF AUSTRALIA.

fering from time to time as men differ and as civilization improves; but it is always the same in principle. It may in the early ages have taught among men a new religion or inspired new systems of duty to each other, or possibly it had its birth when Grecian youth were initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. It may have been inspired by the followers of Socrates and Pythagoras, when the Athenians were first learning the mysteries of great natural laws. American youth needs no Eleusinian rites to inspire their patriotism; we have a country to love, whose honor we are proud to cherish, whose laws we venerate and whose principles will live through time. No man can be a good Odd Fellow who is not a good and patriotic citizen.

It should be here noted that Odd Fellowship is not for today but for all time. It will last as long as tears are to be dried, or fountains of sorrow closed or aching hearts encouraged. Our order does not trace its birth back through remote ages. It is purely American, organized in America for the people and for the conditions here. Odd Fellowship was established in America to meet American wants, and yet it has already reached far out over the earth. It is an organization for every day life. Its birth was among the poor, and we love it all the more for that reason.

Since the organization of Odd Fellowship in America, what strides civilization has taken. As a nation we have risen from a third to a first class power. America is a great people, because, indeed, Americans are good people.

In this telling age, commerce makes the law and makes and unmakes empire. In such an age, is it not good to have at least one society dedicated to friendship, love, and truth?

Whose high aim is to benefit man, not to enrich him; to cultivate his heart, not to alone his head. Why not kindle upon this altar of modern charity, a flame that will grow brighter and brighter as the years roll on? Let us kindle these fires anew as age comes and youth slips away. May the pathway of each teller be brightened by the hope that will never become less cheering and that the security for the future will be an unending glory.

Tradition tells us that men originally assembled together for self-protection, because they feared the combined power of their enemies and they surrendered some of their individual rights to secure safety to the whole. They forgot or seemed to forget the charitable side of human action; that all government is a necessity for man's safety and well-being, but that good government depends on man's power to control his own action and arises from his capacity to govern himself; that is so with all people, men from lodges, communities, tribes and nations. The better and wiser the people the better the nation, and the better the government.

Odd Fellows, like all Americans, must remember they owe a duty to their country. That in this great republic the people are the power; that here no "pent up Utes" control our powers; for the whole boundless continent is ours.

The American flag is but the representative of the American people. This nation is our nation, and the flag is our flag; our fathers made it, and we, their children, must perpetuate this government. We prosper when the government prospers, because you cannot separate the American people from the American government. All Americans are trying to improve their condition and the condition of their country. Great reforms always come from the masses of men. Odd Fellowship is a great reform. For a long time men looked to the clouds for the coming of the Saviour of mankind; but he came in a manger; there is no aristocracy in great reforms; no degree of nobility in great goodness. The whole world teaches us to do, and to do right. All nature is a democracy, and all political reforms are but echoes from the popular heart, and the invention of men of genius. No man has been wise enough to invent nations—nations grow; they are not made to order.

The battle of freedom among men was not won alone by any one great effort; our own freedom was not secured by the Declaration of Independence; that Declaration united the people, but our liberty came because men were prepared for it; because they needed freedom and it was slow of growth. Nor is a great nation necessary to produce great men. Look at Switzerland, Ireland and Scotland and observe the long list of illustrious men who came into the world in each of those countries. It is the spirit, the soul that makes the man; not the largeness of the country.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, P. G., of Harmony Lodge, spoke briefly of the lodge's work since its inception and of its achievements in rolling up its membership. He was followed by J. Alfred Magoon, who spoke of the principles of Odd Fellowship, in part, as follows:

MR. MAGOON'S ADDRESS.

The year 1876 was memorable in more ways than one. It was the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the government of the United States of America. On the 10th day of May of that year was formally opened at Philadelphia the Centennial Exhibition, with the most imposing ceremonies in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens from all parts of the Union, and the President of the United States and the Emperor of Brazil. It is recorded that it was one of the grandest and most notable events of the century. It

was to commemorate the one hundredth birthday of the adoption of the most wonderful document that was ever inspired by man, the Declaration of Independence. In this document for the first time was applied to political institutions the ennobling doctrine of the equality and brotherhood of man—then in theory, now, by the grace of God in fact, America, the land of the free.

Those of us who have been born to the glorious privileges of American citizenship can little understand the meaning of these words to the downtrodden and oppressed of the other nations of the earth. The great American nation—one vast brotherhood, without class distinction, each working for the good of all—odd Fellows all in the theory if not in fact. Let the monarchs of the earth and the proud possessors of rank and title created and existing by reason of government founded on the doctrine of the inequality and inhumanity of man, grow pale at the handwriting on the wall. It is a reversal of the order of things that man should be born to rank and station instead of securing recognition among men by reason of the acquisition of wisdom, and the practice of virtue. To hold that distinction comes in any other way than by merit places a premium on ignorance, and vice. The ink on the printed page may grow dim and fade with the ages, but not so the handwriting on the wall. It is ever to grow brighter and clearer until all nations, tongues and kindreds of the earth are united in one universal brotherhood.

There were differences which caused these four members to organize this independent lodge; but those differences have long since been forgotten on both sides in mutual endeavors to work for the benefit of our fellow man and now only the warmest feeling of friendship exist between Excelsior and Harmony Lodges.

Another great event in the year 1876 and perhaps on account of the subject under discussion it should have been placed first in order, was the birth of Harmony Lodge, No. 3. While, like all newly created things it was weak, it had no need for nursing bottles or paragon. Harmony Lodge, No. 3, from the first moment of its existence, as we believe, possessed the elements of future greatness. Its charter is dated May 11th, 1876, just one day after the opening of the great Exhibition, and the fifty-eighth year of our order.

Of the five charter members, four were from Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, of this city. With reference to the future of Harmony Lodge, I have to say that the only safeguard for the future is in the study of the past. What is good for individuals is, under like circumstances, good for societies and nations. In each case the same business judgment, the same moral rectitude is required. If I were to criticize the action of Harmony Lodge I should have to admit that the same ability and wisdom has not been displayed in the administration of its business affairs as in its philanthropy. Years ago it should have acquired a permanent home. It should have bought land when land was obtainable, and we should have no time, even at this late date, in acquiring a piece of real estate on which we may some day erect a building, be it ever so humble, for our permanent abode. Let us, now that we are entering on the second quarter century of our existence, lose no time in securing such a home.

As we turn to the past of Harmony Lodge we discover that even in the short period of our existence every charter member has been called to his immortal home.

Time rolls his ceaseless course, the race of yore. Who danced our infancy upon their knee. And told our marvellous boyhood legends of their strange ventures happened by.

How are they blotted from the things that be.

These charter members have left the work which they so nobly began to us and to our successors. There is an eternal fitness of things in this world of ours the low and debased cannot wear the royal robes of purple and fine linen. Such persons these robes will never fit. All the tailors in this world cannot make a garment to cover moral deformities. May the beautiful robe of Friendship, Love and Truth which has been handed down to us by our predecessors, ever fit those who are elected to prosecute the work which has been so nobly begun.

Following Mr. Magoon's address Brother J. D. McVeigh, D. D. G. S., of Excelsior Lodge, presented to Harmony Lodge on behalf of Excelsior Lodge and the Rebekahs, a beautiful set of lodge jewels, planning that for the Noble Grand on the lapel of Noble Grand Charlock's coat, and calling upon all the other officers present to come forward and receive theirs. The gift is a handsome one and was received with heartfelt thanks by the lodge. Those receiving them were: C. Charlock, noble grand; H. McKechnie, vice-grand; E. R. Hendry, secretary; J. A. Magoon, treasurer; E. L. Cutting, warden; A. Arndt, conductor; Chas. J. Fischel, R. S. N. G.; W. F. Hall, L. S. N. G.; Guy T. Kelley, R. S. V. G.; V. Tranfoglia, L. S. V. G.; H. P. Roth, R. S. S.; L. H. Dee, L. S. S.; Charles F. Herick, inside guardian; C. T. Rodgers, chaplain.

Mrs. Sally L. Williams, for the Rebekahs, spoke of the work of the

MILITIA TO FIGHT FOES

Spectacular Battle With Rapid Fire Guns.

IN ACCORDANCE with plans made at the meeting of the officers of the local militia yesterday morning, the field duty and camp of the regiment will be held covering the three days, October 26th, 27th and 28th, the command returning to the city early enough on the morning of the last named day to permit the men of the regiment to take up their regular employment on Monday morning.

The camp will be as outlined in the Advertiser, the most complete tour of duty that can be arranged to give the men practice in the regimental and battalion formation. There will be little of the ordinary duty of camp life, owing to the fact that the men have had in recent years sufficient duty on guard and ordinary camp routine to prepare them for taking care of themselves under any ordinary circumstances, and so it will be that when the members of the regiment are taken to the site of the camp, they will find that their tents are ready and that there are no duties to be done but set the guards and prepare for the night.

The present plan is to have the assembly of the regiment at the armory after the dinner hour on Saturday evening. The trains will be waiting and the men will be landed at the camp within a half hour. The fact that little time must be consumed in the trip has had much to do with the selection of the site for the camp. Abandoning the plan for the use of the Nanakuli lands, Col. Jones, Lt.-Col. McCarthy and Capt. Ashley on Saturday afternoon paid a visit to the lands just below Moanalu. By the courtesy of Manager J. A. Low, of Honolulu plantation, the regiment had been offered the use of the lands which have been partially prepared for planting, makai of the railroad, for the camp. This was found to be a perfect site for the camp and was at once chosen by the officers.

Makua of the railroad there are fields, some plowed land and much of the soil in shape for plowing, where the troops will have ideal conditions for the formations through which they will be put. The extent of the grounds over which the action will be fought gives a range of something above a mile for the gun practice. There is an area adjoining the plantation lands which it is expected may be secured and if this is done there will be even better conditions for the exercises. The plan is to have the battle begin early in the morning of the 27th, so that the hardest work may be done before the heat of the day. This will permit some recreation during the afternoon and evening. The camp will be kept over night, the full moon making it an ideal place for the visiting which will mark the day and evening, and the men will be brought back to the city early enough for all to get to their work on Monday morning.

There will be constructed against the cliffs if suitable arrangements can be made, a fort and trenches, with targets to represent an entrenched army. The object of the attack will be to dislodge the supposed enemy. For this purpose the regiment will act in line of battle. The two Hotchkiss guns will be used. These two pounders will be in charge of E. Company, the men of which will act as the gun sections and in immediate support of them. The other companies of this battalion, Maj. Ziegler's, will be in technical support of the artillery. The second battalion, Maj. Charnock's, will be used as the reserve, being kept 200 yards to the rear of the supporting force. The guns are light and will not necessitate any horses for their manipulation. There will be practice at the longest range possible, and the pieces will be moved up under the cover of the rifle fire, until they have reached the most effective range, and then there will be a charge of the infantry force, which will conclude the practice. This will give to spectators a magnificent display of the regiment in action, as the surrounding hills will form a natural amphitheatre for the battle.

The handling of the regiment will be judged by the regular army officers stationed here and there will be a decision rendered as to the effect of the fire of the regiment. All arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the guests of the regiment, and the display will be one of the most spectacular that has ever been attempted by the local militia.

sisters in their lodges and the hopes she entertained for increasing the membership. Already there were about two hundred members in the two lodges and a year of prosperity was their hope and aim.

The floor was then cleared for dancing, and to the inspiring strains of music supplied by Solomon's Quintette, the brothers and sisters had a merry time until midnight. Refreshments consisting of salads, ice cream and cake, sandwiches and lemonade were served on the lanai.

Tutula a Foreign Station.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Navy Department today rendered a decision to the effect that the port of Tutula is a foreign station, and that vessels of the navy shall therefore give assistance to any shipwrecked American seamen coming to their attention. The regulation of the navy provides that vessels of the navy may, when on a foreign station, receive on board distressed seamen of the United States. Recently

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purity and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the pores.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
The Set
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: H. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. Sole African Depot: LEXSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. Forster Duggan and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO.	
PERU	OCT. 12	PEKING	OCT. 15
COPTIC	OCT. 22	GAELIC	OCT. 23
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 27	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 9
GAELIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 9
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 28
CHINA	NOV. 30	PERU	DEC. 5
DORIC	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 16
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 19		

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Commander E. J. Dorn, stationed at Pago Pago, called the Department's attention to the action of the United States Consul General at Apia in raising the question whether shipwrecked American seamen should have been brought to Apia from Pago Pago, and Commander Dorn asked the Department for a decision as to whether Tutula should be regarded as a foreign station. The Department has so decided, and assistance will be given American seamen at that port.

Poor Mail Facilities.

General Corbin remarked, upon his return to Washington from Manila, that the necessity for a regularly established mail service between Manila and this country is one of very great importance, not only for the commercial interests, but for the soldiers and officers serving in the archipelago, for there is now no certainty when mail will be received from home. The practicability of accomplishing an efficient mail service is illustrated by the facilities offered by the Canadian Pacific steamers carrying mail to the Orient, where the people of the ports in China and Japan where the steamers touch can determine within an hour of the date of the arrival of the next mail, and so strict is the penalty for failure to deliver the mail on schedule time that the people can depend upon their mail with the exactness of the service in Washington. As it is now, the Postoffice Department is doing all letters for him, the people of the ports in China and Japan where the steamers touch can determine within an hour of the date of the arrival of the next mail, and so strict is the penalty for failure to deliver the mail on schedule time that the people can depend upon their mail with the exactness of the service in Washington. As it is now, the Postoffice Department is doing all letters for him, the people of the ports in China and Japan where the steamers touch can determine within an hour of the date of the arrival of the next mail, and so strict is the penalty for failure to deliver the mail on schedule time that the people can depend upon their mail with the exactness of the service in Washington. 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WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED

Friday, October 11.
Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, from Tacoma.
Str. Hanalei, Peterson, from Kauai ports; 5:30 a. m.
Str. Waialeale, Piltz, from Kauai ports; 12 m.
Am. bk. Geneva, Aas, from San Francisco.
S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from San Francisco; off port at midnight.

Saturday, October 12.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Kiessel, 26 days from San Francisco; 5 a. m.
Str. Kinan, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.
Str. Noenu, Wyman, from Hanamau-
lu.

Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai.
Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii.
Sunday, October 13.
Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports; 1 a. m.
Str. Hanalei, Bennett, from Hawaii ports; 1:30 a. m.

Monday, October 14.

Am. bk. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 16 days from San Francisco; 8 a. m.
Am. sp. Andrew Welch, Drew, 26 days from San Francisco; 9 a. m.
Schr. Kalulani, from Waiuu, with 260 bags of rice.

DEPARTED.

Friday, October 11.
Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Lahaina, Kihel, Makena, Kailua, Naapoo and Hookeana; 3 p. m.
Schr. Mille Morris, for Island ports.

Saturday, October 12.

Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Hanamau-
lu and Ahukini; 3 p. m.
Am. bk. Kikikat, Rose, for the Sound; 8 a. m.
Am. bk. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco; 10:30 a. m.

MAHUKONA, Oct. 10.—Departed: Schr. Honolulu, Olsen, for Port Townsend, in ballast.

Monday, October 14.

Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailua; 5 p. m.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Anahou and Kilauea; 5 p. m.
Str. Noenu, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kaanapali and Kau ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Hanalei, Peterson, for Hanamau-
lu and Ahukini.

THE Columbia won three races, all by narrow margins. The last race was won barely by the Columbia's time allowance of forty-three seconds.

Such was the information obtained from the steamship Peru at an early hour this morning. No papers containing the account of any of the contests could be obtained. The telegraphic matter appearing herewith is from the special Associated Press letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from London quotes the Daily Mail as saying:

"Sir Thomas Lipton has, if we may use the Irish-like expression, scored a splendid failure. His countrymen on this side of the ocean, and doubtless Canadians and others, have already extended to him admiring sympathy. His countrymen are fully alive to the great service he has rendered a mainly, adventurous national pastime, the pastime of a people who have made history upon the sea."

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The London correspondent of the Tribune quotes a prominent English yachtsman as saying that a renewed attempt to capture the America's cup had been made improbable for a long time to come owing to the general disappointment in Great Britain over the result of the latest international races. "Sir Thomas Lipton will not try again," he added, "and there is no other British yachtsman with money to spare for so expensive an enterprise, hence the cup will remain in America for another decade."

AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

Police Department Has a Mass of Testimony on Slavery.

The police department has ready for use a mass of matter which may yet form the basis of a new attack upon the class of Japanese parasites whose methods suggest slavery of the women whom they control.

Much information was gathered sometime ago when an attempt was made to secure the deportation of some of these people, and although there were no convictions there was a great deal of testimony discovered. There may be found some opening which will be used by the police department for the forcing of these people to the wall, and it is understood that all the law officers in the Territory will move together.

Alameda's Repairs.

The Oceanic Company's steamer Alameda, Captain Herriman, will go to Pacific-street wharf from the Risdon Iron Works tomorrow, preparatory to loading for the trip to Honolulu on October 12th in place of the Maipoa. The Alameda has had new boilers put in and may be given a trial spin on the bay tomorrow.—Chronicle Oct. 4.

Of Interest to Mariners.

While at Kawaihae representatives of the Public Works Department installed a new light sixty-one feet above the sea level. The new light is sixty feet from the site of the old light on the Mahealani side. It is a white light, and is made by a 2½-inch Rochester burner.—Hilo Herald.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Henderson Grime, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George R. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Miss Helen Long, daughter of Secretary Long, is dead.

COOPER IN WASHINGTON

He Contradicts the Resignation Canard.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—Secretary Henry E. Cooper of the Hawaiian Territory arrived here Sunday evening and is stopping at the Cochran Hotel. Mr. Hartwell, who traveled part the way between here and Honolulu with him, has gone on to Boston, where three of his daughters are at school. As soon as the departments were open this (Monday) morning Mr. Cooper called to pay his respects to the Secretary of the Interior. By that official he was conducted around the department and after a brief informal chat about affairs in the islands departed. There was an understanding that he will have a further conference with Secretary Hitchcock later in the week. He also visited the Treasury Department where he also made some formal calls and then went back to his hotel where he resumed work on the annual report of Governor Dole. With the big sheets spread out on a table in one of the corner windows he went about the task of completing the report.

"I expect the work on that report will be ready by the end of this week," said Mr. Cooper. "There is little in the report which I care to discuss in advance but it contains nothing of a sensational character. There are some statistics to come on the next mail, arriving here probably Thursday. Our trip over was very pleasant and satisfactory but without any noteworthy incident. At San Francisco I hastened across the bay to catch the Overland train, which left at 10 o'clock in the evening about an hour after the Sierra landed. I made such good time that I beat the mail here to Washington by a day."

Mr. Cooper expects a conference with Secretary Hitchcock before the end of this week and as soon as the report is completed will go on to Boston, his old home, and visit among friends there a few days. He took occasion to emphatically deny the report, telegraphed over the country the night of his arrival that Governor Dole was to resign and that he had the resignation in his pocket. "The report of Governor Dole's resignation was entirely strange to me," said Secretary Cooper. "I know absolutely nothing about it."

The belief here, as stated in a previous letter to the Advertiser, is that the report was encouraged by statements which Judge Humphreys has been making that he would drive Governor Dole to resign and that the decision in the charges presented against him (Humphreys) could mean nothing else.

The rumor of the resignation of Governor Dole was accentuated here to some extent today when a petition was presented at the Interior Department to Secretary Hitchcock and also at the White House asking on behalf of the Home Rule Republican party the appointment of Delegate Wilcox as Governor. The petition came by the same steamer as that on which Secretary Cooper traveled and was handed to the Secretary of the Interior today by Mr. D. Kalaokalani, Jr., who is the private secretary of Delegate Wilcox but who is reading this summary in Washington.

The full text of the resolution is as follows, the copy in each instance being the same for the President and for Secretary Hitchcock, each copy being formally certified by John K. Nakookoo:

Honolulu, H. T., Sept. 16, 1901.
To the President of the United States and Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Sir—Whereas, the falling condition of Hon. S. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, has grown so serious as to incapacitate him for further discharge of the responsible duties of his office, and, in the opinion of his medical advisers, is such as to render necessary and imperative his retirement from the cares and concerns of official life; and

Whereas, we are advised that he has tendered, or is about to tender, to the President, his resignation from office; and

Whereas, we are hopeful and firm in the belief that in the selection of a successor to Governor Dole, it will be the purpose of the President to appoint one who is familiar with our local conditions and necessities; who alike holds the confidence and affection of the native, and commands the respect of his political opponent, and could, therefore, relieve the existing condition of estrangement of the executive from the people, and their consequent unrest; and

Whereas, our own preferences are in perfect accord with the numerous petitions and prayers of our people, to that end, now therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the executive committee of the Home Rule Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii, do hereby endorse Hon. Robert W. Wilcox for appointment as Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and, in the name and on behalf of the people of Hawaii, pray the President of the United States therefor.

Be it further resolved, that the chairmen and secretary be, and they hereby are directed to forthwith forward certified copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior.

We do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution which was duly and unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the Home Rule Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii, this 16th day of September, A. D. 1901.

JAS. K. KAULIA, Chairman.
Attest: JOHN K. NAKOOKOO, Secretary.

THE EPISCOPAL QUESTION MAY BE LEFT UNSETTLED

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Five new bishops may be elected at this convention. Two will positively be chosen and the other three are probabilities, with some little doubt attached to the present practicability of the move. Who will be selected for the exalted office is not yet even reduced to a list of probabilities, but it is suggested that Rev. Dr. Clappett, pastor of Trinity Church in San Francisco, the oldest, richest and most noted Episcopal congregation on the Pacific Coast, is a very likely man for one of the western fields where a bishop is to be placed.

A bishop must be elected for the missionary diocese of Olympia, in the State of Washington, to take the place of Right Rev. Dr. Barker, who died recently. This is the place that is believed to call for the services of some eminent western clergyman for promotion to the rank of bishop, and in this connection Rev. Dr. Clappett's name and personality are prominently mentioned.

A bishop must be elected for the missionary diocese of North Dakota, to take the place of the Right Rev. Dr. Edsall, now bishop of Minnesota. A clergyman elevated to fill this bishopric will more likely be chosen from the northwestern field, because there are said to be many capable clergy in the great district between Chicago and Helena, Mont., who might be looked upon as fitted for the eminent promotion. In both cases of choosing these missionary bishops for Olympia and North Dakota the nomination would be made first in the house of bishops and then sent to the house of deputies for ratification. As some of the most eminent clergy in the Episcopal church of this country are in the house of deputies it is not at all unlikely that the nominations may be made largely from the present delegates.

There will also be a bishop provided for Porto Rico and another provided for the Philippines; if not for both, probably for one of the new insular groups.

A bishop may also be appointed for Hawaii. And here, again, a well-informed, popular and efficient western clergyman may be chosen, though the advisability of appointing a bishop for Hawaii will be one of the critical questions, and the policy problems of the present convention. The situation in the Islands is peculiar. The church there is divided against itself, or rather against its English bishop. For thirty years the Right Rev. Dr. Willis has been in Honolulu as Bishop of Hawaii, sent out for the purpose from England. Hawaii was never under British rule or protection, but it had an English missionary bishop for the work of its Episcopal missions from the days of savagery. Eventually the Islands passed into the possession of the United States, and the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the

English house of bishops was obviously eliminated. The Islands were then within the direct jurisdiction of the house of bishops of the Episcopal church of the United States. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the English bishops conceded this, and said that they were perfectly agreeable that the United States house of bishops appoint a Bishop of Hawaii for the diocese. But Bishop Willis continued to serve.

Then the Archbishop of Canterbury and the British house of bishops refused to support him further, as he was in their States jurisdiction. But Bishop Willis still hung on, maintaining himself from certain established local sources of revenue. For a long time it has been expected by the Archbishop of Canterbury and by the house of bishops of the United States that Bishop Willis would resign, and this convention sent out a bishop to take charge of the field. But Bishop Willis does not intend to resign.

Practically all the Episcopalians in Honolulu, a city of more than 40,000 people, attend the other church. One Episcopal congregation has sent its pastor up to San Francisco to attend this convention merely as an interested clergyman. Yesterday his credentials were presented for acceptance as an honorary attendant at the sessions and, after a little flurry of debate, the majority of the house of deputies decided not to accept them, and thus put themselves on record as not taking any sides in the Hawaiian controversy, though many of the members are strong personal friends of the rector. Whether or not this convention will appoint a Bishop of Hawaii is the puzzle. There are some who think that action may be deferred, as there are comparatively few Episcopalians in the Islands, and not many of the American members of the church know anything about the true conditions of the field, and would prefer to put off action until the next convention, three years from now.

In addition to the discussion of creating or filling some or all of these five bishoprics by elections at this convention there are possibilities that two new missionary jurisdictions with missionary bishops may be created in the United States. One would be in central Illinois, and the other a part of the State of Kansas. The house of bishops has received petitions calling for divisions of territory to create these two jurisdictions. One petition is from the diocese of Springfield, one of the three dioceses into which the State of Illinois is divided. The other is from the diocese of Kansas, which embraces the entire State. Each diocese requests that a part be cut off its territory and made into a missionary jurisdiction. The plan is to relieve the present diocese in each case from supporting the church work in the present diocese. All missionary jurisdictions being maintained from the general fund.

With the foregoing views, it is error for the circuit judge to allow an attorney's fee to the attorney of the legatees and make the same a charge against the administrator's commissions.

The opinion was written by Judge Galbraith, Perry and Little sitting with him on the case.

Judge Humphreys was sustained in the case of Esther N. Phipps et al. vs. Nettie L. Scott and the Kona Sugar Company, the opinion being written by Perry. The court dismissed the petition, holding that plaintiffs had a plain remedy at law. The syllabus says:

"When a lessee fails to pay the rent reserved in a lease, the lessor has a plain, speedy and adequate remedy at law, to recover either the amount of such rent or summary possession of the land. In such case, equity has no jurisdiction to declare the forfeiture of the lease. So, also, the aid of equity to declare such forfeiture cannot properly be invoked on the ground that the lessee pays each installment of rent only after legal proceedings to recover summary possession of the land have been instituted."

CIRCUIT COURT NOTES.

The Schiller property was resold Saturday at auction to Henry Smith, one of the interested parties, for \$3,500. It had been sold twice before, but owing to a misunderstanding the parties refused to accept the property at the price they had offered.

A demurrer has been filed by defendant in the case of the Kapiolani Estate vs. Charles Desky suit to foreclose mortgage on the Progress block.

A petition has been filed requesting the appointment of A. S. Mahaula as administrator of the estate of Keolohapuaie Makahi.

George W. Ashley has been appointed guardian of the Pestana minors. The estate consists of real property in this city.

The will of Francisco Gomes Capucha has been admitted to probate. His widow is named as sole heir and executrix.

HURT IN A RUNAWAY.

MAUI, Oct. 12.—On the 10th the hill just above the Kalaupali plantation houses, in Makawao, was the scene of a runaway accident, the results of which, though not fatal, still were quite serious in their nature. The wagon, belonging to Maunaloa Seminary, drawn by two spirited horses in charge of two Japanese, was returning to Paia from the old seminary premises in upper Makawao with a load of firewood. At the Kalaupali hill a telephone line was on horseback galloped swiftly by, calling someone to the Japs as he passed. Either the rushing of the horse or the yelling of the man frightened the animals, and after rearing and plunging furiously, they broke the wagon pole and ran down the slope.

The wagon was soon completely wrecked by skidding against the side of the hill, and the two Japanese were thrown out. One of them was so badly bruised about the head that the doctor at Paia hospital feared concussion of the brain for a time, and the other man quite seriously injured his foot.

The horses set free by the breaking of the tug ran for a quarter of a mile until stopped by the telephone operator who unintentionally started the animals upon their mad career.

Last evening, the 11th, the regular meeting of the Makawao Debating Society took place in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church. The subject discussed was, "Resolved, that Chinese laborers should be admitted into the United States."

Messrs. D. C. Lindsay and C. E. Copeland, as leaders of the affirmative, opposed Messrs. W. C. Crook and F. Alexander, as leaders of the negative. The former won the approval of the audience present.

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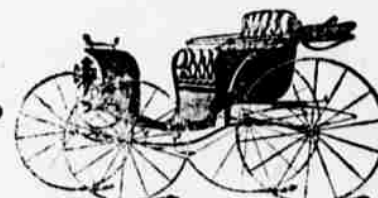
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At the next meeting the debaters will discuss the question whether or no the dissemination of anarchistic sentiments, either printed or spoken, should be permitted by law.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: D. C. Lindsay, president; C. E. Copeland, vice president, and R. F. Engle, secretary.

New Four-Masted Barkentine.

Koko Head will be the name of a big four-masted barkentine soon to be launched at Bole & Son's shipyard in Oakland for Hind, Rolph & Co. of this city. The vessel is named after a well-known rock on the eastern shore of the island of Oahu, which is generally the first part of Oahu to be sighted from steamers running from this port to Honolulu. The barkentine will have a length of 240 feet, beam of 41 feet and depth of 17 feet, tonnage of 1,200, and is to have bilge keels—an innovation in the construction of sailing vessels on this Coast.—Chronicle Oct. 5.